

**BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY, CLUJ-NAPOCA**

**DOCTORAL SCHOOL  
“HISTORY. CIVILIZATION. CULTURE”**

**DOCTORAL FIELD: HISTORY**

# **SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS**

## **THE IMPACT OF THE TWO WORLD WARS ON THE COMMUNITIES OF THE UPPER MUREȘ VALLEY**

**Doctoral Supervisor:**

Prof. Dr. **SIMONA NICOARĂ**

**Doctoral Student:**

**RADU TRAIAN ROȘCA**

**CLUJ-NAPOCA, 2026**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                                                                                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Introduction .....</b>                                                                                                               | <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Chapter I. The Summer of 1916 – From Peace to the Front Line .....</b>                                                               | <b>16</b>  |
| <b>I. 1. Romania’s Entry into the Great War and the Situation in Transylvania .....</b>                                                 | <b>16</b>  |
| <b>I. 2. The Course of Military Operations. The Offensive of the 14th Infantry Division ..</b>                                          | <b>18</b>  |
| <b>I. 2. 1. Composition and Deployment of Austro-Hungarian Forces in the Bilbor–<br/>Tulgheş–Bicaz Sector .....</b>                     | <b>29</b>  |
| <b>I. 2. 2. Operations for the Capture of the Towns of Gheorgheni and Topliţa (18/31<br/>August – 24 August/6 September 1916) .....</b> | <b>36</b>  |
| <b>I. 2. 3. Fighting in the Călimani Mountains. Fighting in the Topliţa–Deda Gorge .....</b>                                            | <b>60</b>  |
| <b>I. 2. 4. The Retreat of the 14th Infantry Division .....</b>                                                                         | <b>78</b>  |
| <b>I. 2. 5. Conclusions on the Offensive of the 14th Infantry Division .....</b>                                                        | <b>83</b>  |
| <b>I. 3. The Offensive of the 8th Infantry Division (14/27 August – 28 September/11<br/>October 1916) .....</b>                         | <b>86</b>  |
| <b>I. 3. 1. Conclusions on the Offensive of the 8th Infantry Division .....</b>                                                         | <b>104</b> |
| <b>I. 4. Operations Conducted by the 7th Infantry Division (14/27 August – 28<br/>September/11 October 1916) .....</b>                  | <b>105</b> |
| <b>Chapter II. War on the Outskirts of the Village .....</b>                                                                            | <b>111</b> |
| <b>II. 1. Fighting in Defence of the Frontier (Bilbor–Tulgheş–Bicaz Sector) .....</b>                                                   | <b>111</b> |
| <b>II. 1. 1. The Battle for Cipcheş Peak (6/19 – 7/20 October 1916) .....</b>                                                           | <b>119</b> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                    |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>II. 1. 2. The Retreat of the 14th Infantry Division and the Takeover of the Sector by Units of the Russian 36th Army Corps .....</b>                                            | <b>131</b> |
| <b>II. 1. 3. Conclusions on the Operations in Which the 14th Infantry Division Participated in the Defence of the Frontier .....</b>                                               | <b>133</b> |
| <b>II. 2. Fighting between the Russian 36th Army Corps and the Austro-Hungarian XXI Corps .....</b>                                                                                | <b>134</b> |
| <b>II. 2. 1. Measures Taken by the Austro-Hungarian XXI Corps in Response to the Russian Offensive. The Counteroffensive of the Bavarian 8th and 10th Infantry Divisions .....</b> | <b>151</b> |
| <b>II. 2. 2. Conclusions on the Offensive of the Russian 36th Army Corps. The Cessation of Offensive Operations .....</b>                                                          | <b>180</b> |
| <b>II. 3. Quiet Days in the Bicaz–Tulgheş–Bilbor Sector .....</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>184</b> |
| <b>II. 4. Continuation of Military Operations in the Bicaz–Tulgheş–Bilbor Sector .....</b>                                                                                         | <b>201</b> |
| <b>II. 5. The Situation of the Austro-Hungarian XXI Corps .....</b>                                                                                                                | <b>214</b> |
| <b>II. 6. Conclusions on Military Operations in the Bilbor–Tulgheş–Bicaz Sector, October 1916 – February 1918 .....</b>                                                            | <b>242</b> |
| <b>Chapter III. The Return to Peace and Integration into Greater Romania .....</b>                                                                                                 | <b>247</b> |
| <b>III. 1. The Impact of Military Operations .....</b>                                                                                                                             | <b>247</b> |
| <b>III. 2. Considerations on the Conduct of Romanian Troops and Incidents Involving the Local Population .....</b>                                                                 | <b>260</b> |
| <b>III. 3. The Situation of Soldiers of Romanian Origin Involved in Operations in the Bilbor–Tulgheş–Bicaz Sector .....</b>                                                        | <b>273</b> |
| <b>III. 4. The Demographic Impact of the War .....</b>                                                                                                                             | <b>276</b> |

|                                                                                                                                    |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>III. 5. Enemies and Neighbours – The Difficulties of Establishing Romanian Administration</b>                                   | 289 |
| <b>III. 5. 1. Considerations on the Impact of the War. Monuments and Sites of Commemoration</b>                                    | 297 |
| <b>III. 5. 2. Local People at War</b>                                                                                              | 300 |
| <b>III. 6. Conclusions on the Local Post-war Atmosphere</b>                                                                        | 312 |
| <b>Chapter IV. Another War, Another Tragedy</b>                                                                                    | 314 |
| <b>IV. 1. The Second Vienna Award (1940) and the Road to a New Tragedy</b>                                                         | 314 |
| <b>IV. 1. 1. Organization of the Defence of the New Frontier. The Defensive Deployment of Hungarian Troops</b>                     | 315 |
| <b>IV. 2. Fighting in the Autumn of 1944</b>                                                                                       | 323 |
| <b>IV. 2. 1. The Offensive of the 51st Rifle Corps in the Bicz–Tulgeş Sector (28 August – 6 September 1944)</b>                    | 324 |
| <b>IV. 2. 2. Fighting for the Capture of Gheorgheni (7–13 September 1944)</b>                                                      | 334 |
| <b>IV. 2. 3. Fighting in the Topliţa Area and the Topliţa–Deda Gorge (14 September – 10 October 1944)</b>                          | 346 |
| <b>IV. 2. 4. The Offensive of the 38th Rifle Division in the Gurghiu–Glăjăria Sector (14 September – 10 October 1944)</b>          | 363 |
| <b>IV. 3. Conclusions on the Military Operations of Autumn 1944 in the Bilbor–Tulgeş–Bicz Sector (28 August – 10 October 1944)</b> | 369 |
| <b>Chapter V. Traces of War</b>                                                                                                    | 374 |
| <b>V. 1. The Bilbor Sector</b>                                                                                                     | 375 |
| <b>V. 2. The Corbu–Tulgeş Sector</b>                                                                                               | 398 |

|                                                                        |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>V. 3. The Bicaz Sector .....</b>                                    | <b>415</b> |
| <b>V. 4. Conclusions on the Field Research of the Front Line .....</b> | <b>420</b> |
| <b>General Conclusions .....</b>                                       | <b>423</b> |
| <b>Bibliography .....</b>                                              | <b>431</b> |
| <b>Appendices .....</b>                                                | <b>456</b> |
| <b>List of Abbreviations .....</b>                                     | <b>766</b> |

## Introduction

The doctoral thesis *The Impact of the Two World Wars on the Communities of the Upper Mureș Valley* provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact and transformations brought about by the two world wars in a border region characterised by considerable ethnic, confessional, and cultural diversity. Although particular emphasis is placed on the course of military operations, the research seeks to move beyond the confines of a purely military history and to integrate the political, social, demographic, and memorial developments generated by war into a common interpretative framework.

The Upper Mureș Valley is one of the regions of Romania that was profoundly affected by the military operations conducted during the two world wars. During the First World War, military operations continued for approximately twenty-two months (August 1916–May 1918), while in the autumn of 1944 (September–October), the region once again became the scene of violent confrontations between German and Hungarian forces, on the one hand, and Soviet troops, on the other. The duration of the fighting and the rapid succession of military occupations, compounded by the demographic and economic losses caused by the wars, brought about profound transformations within local communities that extended far beyond the strictly military dimension of the conflicts. From this perspective, the thesis approaches war as a total phenomenon whose consequences affected the entire organisation of local society. Military operations are therefore analysed in close connection with the mobilisation of the population, displacement and refuge, human losses, material destruction, administrative changes, interethnic relations, and the formation of collective memory.

The geographical area under investigation extends beyond the strictly hydrographic boundaries of the Upper Mureș Valley, which stretches from the source of the Mureș River in the Hășmaș Mountains to the point where the river leaves the Toplița–Deda Gorge and includes the settlements of Voșlăbeni, Joseni, Suseni, Ciumani, Gheorgheni, Lăzarea, Ditrău, Remetea, Subcetate, Sărmaș, Gălăuțaș, Toplița, Stânceni, Lunca Bradului, and Răstolița. The research also encompasses settlements in the surrounding mountainous areas that were directly connected to the Upper Mureș Valley in administrative, economic, and military terms. The Bilbor, Corbu, Tulgheș, and Bicz-Chei sectors have also been included, as they constituted essential components of the defensive system in the Eastern Carpathians and directly influenced the course of military operations in the region. The geographical scope of the research has further been extended to the Gurghiu Mountains and the Gurghiu Valley,

including an analysis of the military operations conducted there during the Romanian Northern Army's campaign of August–September 1916, as well as those carried out by the Soviet 51st Rifle Corps in September 1944.

The originality of the research lies in its interdisciplinary approach. Military history is complemented by methods drawn from social history, historical demography, and the archaeology of modern conflict, combining conventional documentary sources with evidence obtained through systematic field investigations conducted along the former front lines. A defining feature of the research is the extensive body of previously unpublished primary sources examined. The study draws upon documents held in Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, German, Hungarian, Russian, and Soviet military archives, as well as war diaries, orders of battle, operational reports, casualty lists, memoirs and other autobiographical accounts, contemporary newspapers, administrative records, and official correspondence. The comparative analysis of information derived from these diverse sources has made it possible to reconstruct the course of events and the contexts in which they occurred with a high degree of accuracy.

At the same time, the research draws upon the results of an extensive programme of field investigations carried out over several years, with particular emphasis on the Bilbor–Corbu–Tulgheș–Bicaz-Chei sector and, more specifically, on the location of the First World War front line. The identification of trench lines, artillery positions, shelters, military camps, and numerous wartime artefacts has made it possible to verify documentary evidence and supplement it with direct observations concerning the organisation of defensive systems and the actual conduct of military operations. Another significant outcome of the research is the creation of databases concerning servicemen originating from the region and combatants who fell in the fighting within the area under investigation. These databases facilitate both the statistical analysis of human losses and the recovery of the individual identities of numerous participants in the conflicts, thereby contributing to the reconstruction of local historical memory and to a better understanding and appreciation of the region's commemorative heritage.

From a methodological perspective, the research consistently seeks to integrate information derived from different types of sources and to critically compare the perspectives offered by Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, German, Hungarian, Russian, and Soviet documents. This comparative approach reduces the risk of one-sided interpretations and

makes it possible to examine the different ways in which the same events were perceived and recorded by the actors involved. The principal research questions concern the extent to which the geographical characteristics of the Upper Mureș Valley influenced the conduct of military operations; the ways in which the two world wars affected the region's multi-ethnic communities, whether predominantly Székely/Hungarian, ethnically mixed, or predominantly Romanian; the extent to which documentary sources and field investigations allow for an accurate reconstruction of events; and the ways in which the memory of the two world wars has been preserved and transmitted within these communities.

The principal objective of the thesis is to reconstruct and assess the impact of the two world wars on the communities of the Upper Mureș Valley by analysing both the course of military operations and their consequences for the civilian population, local administration, the local economy, and interethnic relations. At the same time, the research seeks to identify both elements of continuity and differences between the experiences of local communities during the two global conflicts, as well as the ways in which these experiences shaped collective memory and regional identity.

The current state of research reveals a substantial body of scholarship on military operations on the Romanian fronts during the two world wars. Nevertheless, the Upper Mureș Valley has generally received only fragmented scholarly attention, with studies focusing on isolated episodes or approaching the subject from a single historiographical perspective, whether Romanian or Hungarian. To date, there has been no integrated analysis combining Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, Hungarian, German, Russian, and Soviet archival sources with field research and the material heritage preserved in the region.

The thesis is structured into five chapters: Chapter I, *The Summer of 1916 – From Peace to the Front Line*; Chapter II, *War on the Outskirts of the Village*; Chapter III, *The Return to Peace and Integration into Greater Romania*; Chapter IV, *Another War, Another Tragedy*; and Chapter V, *Traces of War*. Together, these chapters successively examine the geographical and historical context of the region, the course of military operations between 1916 and 1918 and in 1944 and their impact on local communities, the region's military and commemorative heritage, and the findings of the field investigations. This structure enables an interdisciplinary approach situated at the intersection of military history, local history, historical geography, and heritage studies, thereby contributing to a better understanding of the transformations brought about by the two world wars in the Upper Mureș Valley.

Through its extensive documentary basis, interdisciplinary character, and integration of field research with the analysis of historical sources, the thesis proposes a model of investigation that may also be applied to other border regions, not only in Romania but also in Central and Eastern Europe. It demonstrates that understanding the history of war requires the simultaneous analysis of military operations, social transformations, and the material heritage that remains embedded in the contemporary landscape.

## **Research Methodology**

The present study is based on an interdisciplinary approach that integrates methods specific to military history, historical geography, cultural heritage studies, and spatial analysis. The complexity of the subject required the use of a wide range of historical sources and the application of complementary investigative methods capable of providing as comprehensive a perspective as possible on the evolution of the Upper Mureș Valley during the two world wars.

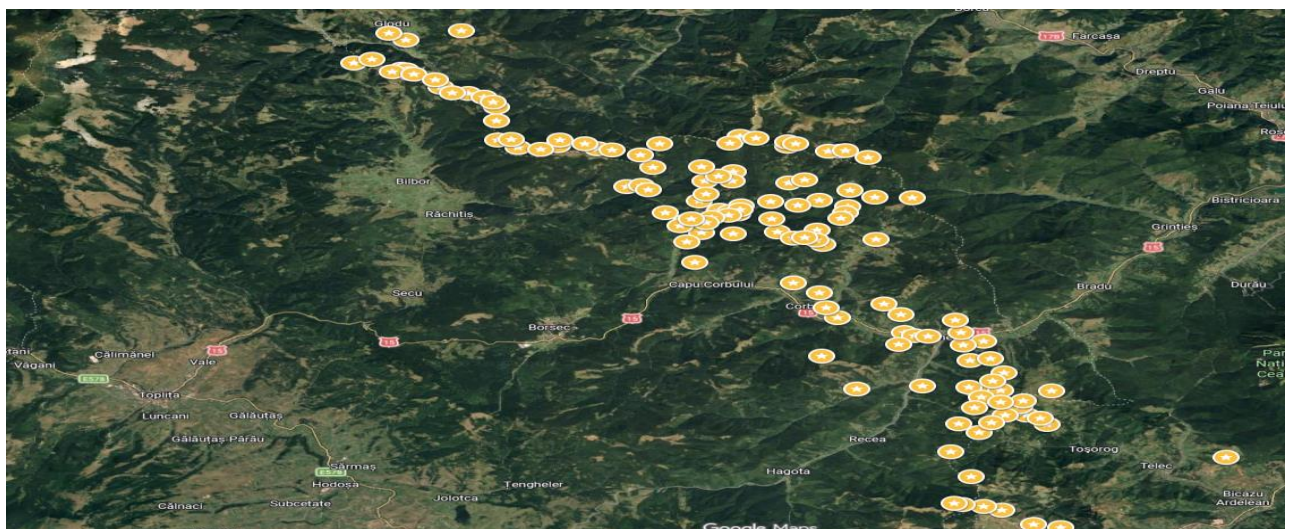
The fundamental method employed in the preparation of the thesis was archival research. To this end, documents held in archives and libraries in Romania were consulted, with particular emphasis on unpublished information obtained from the Centre for the Study and Preservation of Historical Military Archives and the “General Grigore Constandache” Central Archive Depot in Pitești, as well as specialised digital collections and documentary holdings in Hungary (Arcanum, Hungaricana) and the Russian Federation (the Russian State Military Historical Archive and the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation). War diaries, orders of battle, operational reports, military correspondence, statistical records, administrative documents, memoirs, and regimental histories were analysed, each category of source being critically assessed according to the context in which it was produced and the purpose for which it was written.

Source criticism played an essential role in the research. Information derived from documents produced by the various armies involved in the conflicts was continuously cross-checked in order to identify differences in perspective, possible inconsistencies, and discrepancies in the chronology of events. This comparative analysis made it possible to correct a number of errors perpetuated in the existing scholarship and to formulate interpretations based on the corroboration of several categories of sources. The comparative method was applied both to the use of documentary evidence and to the study of the two

world wars themselves. The research compares the organisation of military deployments, the use of terrain, the development of operations, and their impact on local communities. This perspective makes it possible to highlight both continuities and differences between the campaigns of 1916–1918 and those of 1944.

Historical cartography also occupies an important place within the research. Austro-Hungarian, Romanian, German, Russian, and Soviet military maps were used alongside modern cartographic representations. Their comparison made it possible to reconstruct the configuration of the front with a high degree of accuracy, identify defensive positions, and locate the principal military objectives analysed in the thesis.

Field research constituted an essential component of the scholarly investigation. Numerous field surveys were conducted in former front-line sectors, documenting trench systems, shelters, artillery positions, observation posts, military roads, cemeteries, and commemorative monuments. During these investigations, a metal detector was used in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force, enabling the identification and documentation of a significant number of artefacts relevant to the course of military operations and to the reconstruction of battlefield organisation. Direct observations and the resulting wartime remains were systematically correlated with archival documents and historical maps, thereby contributing to the verification of documentary information and to the identification of sites that had previously been insufficiently known or incorrectly located in the existing literature.



*Fig. 1. Locations of the field investigations conducted in the Bilbor–Corbu–Tulgheș–Bicaz sector along the former front line. Google Maps capture.*

The study of military artefacts recovered from the battlefield was carried out using methods specific to the investigation of built heritage and historic landscapes. The remains identified in the field were analysed in terms of their historical significance, state of preservation, and prospects for protection and interpretation. In this way, military heritage is approached not merely as a consequence of armed conflict, but also as a historical source and as a component of regional cultural identity.

A defining feature of the research methodology is the continuous correlation between historical documents and field observations. The location of military positions, the identification of historical place names, the verification of unit movement routes, and the analysis of surviving remains were carried out by comparing information obtained from multilingual sources with the present-day geographical landscape. This approach made it possible not only to critically verify the sources, but also to identify historical sites that were previously unknown or incorrectly located, which constitutes one of the principal methodological contributions of the thesis.

The methodology employed demonstrates the advantages of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of military history. The corroboration of documentary sources with cartographic analysis, systematic field investigation, and the study of artefacts made it possible to reconstruct military operations and the historical evolution of the Upper Mureș Valley with a high degree of accuracy. At the same time, this methodology may serve as a research model applicable to other sectors of the former front in the Eastern Carpathians.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrates that the history of the Upper Mureș Valley cannot be understood solely through the analysis of military events, but must also be examined in relation to the evolution of local communities, administrative transformations, and the historical heritage preserved to the present day. The corroboration of documentary sources drawn from several archival environments with systematic field research has made possible a complex historical reconstruction that significantly expands our knowledge of the Eastern Carpathian front during the two world wars. The results provide a solid documentary and methodological framework for future research and contribute to the interpretation, preservation, and protection of the region's military heritage.

## **Chapter I. The Summer of 1916 – From Peace to the Front Line**

Understanding the impact of the two world wars on the communities of the Upper Mureş Valley requires, first and foremost, an analysis of the geographical, ethnic, and historical characteristics of the region, together with a critical assessment of the current state of research devoted to this area. The geographical position of the Giurgeu and Toplița depressions, situated at the intersection of Transylvania, Bukovina, and Romania, had endowed the region with considerable strategic importance for centuries. The mountain passes connecting the Upper Mureş basin with Bukovina and Romania (formerly Moldavia) had long served as important routes of communication, trade, and military movement; during the two world wars, they became key objectives of military operations conducted in the Eastern Carpathians.

The first chapter of the thesis examines how the Upper Mureş Valley and its adjacent areas became a theatre of military operations following Romania's entry into the First World War. It presents both the general political and military context of the summer of 1916 and the military operations conducted by the Romanian Army in the Bilbor–Tulgheș–Bicaz–Toplița–Gheorgheni sector, drawing on extensive documentation from Romanian, Austrian, and Hungarian archives. The first part of the chapter examines the strategic situation of Transylvania prior to Romania's entry into the war. Particular attention is given to the geographical significance of the Carpathian arc, the inadequacy of the defensive measures adopted by Austria-Hungary, and the demographic characteristics of the region, which was marked by the coexistence of Romanian and Hungarian/Székely communities alongside other ethnic groups. The analysis addresses both the vulnerabilities of the Austro-Hungarian defensive system and the plans drawn up by the two sides before the outbreak of hostilities.

A substantial part of the chapter is devoted to the offensive of the 14th Infantry Division, one of the largest operations undertaken by the Romanian Northern Army in the Upper Mureş Valley sector. The division's organisational structure, manpower, equipment, logistical organisation, and the deployment of its units prior to crossing the frontier are examined. Drawing on war diaries and archival documents, the thesis reconstructs the course of combat operations in the Bilbor–Tulgheș–Bicaz area, as well as the ways in which geographical conditions influenced the pace of the Romanian advance. Unlike the lowland sectors of the Romanian front, operations in the Eastern Carpathians were shaped by the need to control commanding heights and mountain passes, which restricted the manoeuvrability of large formations and limited the effective use of artillery and even cavalry, leaving the most

difficult tasks to the infantry. The configuration of the terrain continuously influenced the pace of operations, fragmenting the front into a succession of defensive positions established along ridges and slopes.

The section devoted to the Austro-Hungarian forces identifies and examines the units responsible for defending the Bilbor–Tulgheș–Bicaz sector, with particular attention to their organisation, manpower, deployment, morale, and capacity to respond to the Romanian offensive. The research draws on documents from Hungarian military archives, which make it possible to reconstruct in detail the defensive system and the measures adopted to delay the Romanian advance. The analysis demonstrates that, although the 61st Honvéd Infantry Division, tasked with defending this frontier sector, was initially numerically inferior, its troops benefited from the experience acquired during the first years of the war, including experience in mountain warfare, as well as from an experienced officer corps and superior technical equipment, particularly in terms of artillery, machine guns, and the organisation of defensive systems. These factors largely compensated for their numerical inferiority and enabled an effective defence in the mountainous terrain of the Eastern Carpathians, considerably slowing the advance of the 14th Infantry Division.

The chapter subsequently examines the operations that led to the capture of Gheorgheni and Toplița between 18/31 August and 24 August/6 September 1916. It discusses the attacks launched through the principal passes of the Eastern Carpathians, the fighting for control of commanding positions, and the advance into the Giurgeu Depression. By comparing Romanian and Austro-Hungarian sources, the sequence of operations, the casualties sustained by both sides, and the difficulties caused by the mountainous terrain, limited infrastructure—which was further affected by systematic destruction—and logistical problems are reconstructed. A separate section is devoted to the fighting in the Călimani Mountains and the Toplița–Deda Gorge, where the Romanian offensive encountered increasingly determined resistance. The operations conducted on the principal commanding heights, attempts to overcome Austro-Hungarian defensive positions, and the role of terrain in shaping the course of operations are examined. The research demonstrates that, as the enemy's defences were strengthened and reinforcements arrived, the pace of the Romanian offensive slowed considerably.

The chapter then examines the retreat of the 14th Infantry Division and its consequences for the operational situation in the Upper Mureș Valley sector. The causes of

the retreat are analysed in relation both to the overall development of the campaign in Transylvania and to the changing balance of forces in favour of the Central Powers. The conclusions regarding this operation assess the military results achieved, the limitations of the planning and execution of the offensive, and the experience gained by Romanian Army units during the first weeks of the campaign.

The chapter continues with an analysis of the operations conducted by the 8th and 7th Infantry Divisions, which operated in neighbouring sectors and contributed to the development of the Northern Army's offensive. Their axes of advance, tactical objectives, cooperation between major formations, and the difficulties encountered in mountainous terrain are examined. The conclusions highlight both the initial successes of the Romanian Army and the limitations of the offensive, which resulted from logistical difficulties, inadequate communications, and the increasingly effective response of the Austro-Hungarian command.

One aspect consistently examined throughout the analysis concerns the conduct of Austro-Hungarian servicemen of Romanian origin when confronted by the Romanian Army. The corroboration of Romanian and Austro-Hungarian documents reveals a significant number of cases in which these soldiers chose to surrender or displayed limited willingness to continue fighting against the Romanian Army. Without generalising this phenomenon to the Austro-Hungarian Army as a whole, the research highlights the complexity of individual loyalties and the influence of national affiliation on the conduct of certain servicemen under the specific circumstances of the Transylvanian campaign.

At the same time, one of the principal lines of inquiry has been the reconstruction, as accurately as possible, of the losses sustained by the Romanian Army in this sector of the front. Through the examination of archival documents, military registers, and other contemporary sources, those killed, wounded, or missing during the operations have, in numerous cases, been identified by name. This approach helps to address a gap in Romanian historiography concerning the campaign in the Upper Mureş Valley while also seeking to recover the individual memory of the Romanian servicemen who took part in these battles, thereby adding an important human dimension to the operational analysis.

Thus, through the comparative examination of Romanian and Austro-Hungarian documents, subsequently complemented by systematic battlefield research, the chapter

provides a detailed reconstruction of the military operations conducted in the Upper Mureş Valley during the summer and autumn of 1916. The analysis highlights the decisive role played by geography in shaping the course of operations, explores the complex relationship between national affiliation and wartime experience in the case of Austro-Hungarian servicemen of Romanian origin, and, through the identification by name of numerous Romanian Army casualties, expands our knowledge of the losses sustained in this sector of the front. In this way, the research combines operational analysis with the human dimension of conflict, providing a broader perspective on the impact of the 1916 campaign on both servicemen and local communities.

## **Chapter II. War on the Outskirts of the Village**

The second chapter examines the military operations conducted in the Bilbor–Corbu–Tulgheş–Bicaz-Chei sector between October 1916 and February 1918, a period characterised by the transformation of the mobile front of the summer of 1916 into positional warfare fought under the difficult conditions of mountainous terrain. The analysis covers both the fighting undertaken by units of the 14th Infantry Division in defence of Romania's frontier during October 1916 and the subsequent developments following the takeover of the front by the Russian 36th Army Corps and its confrontations with the Austro-Hungarian XXI Corps, supported by German forces—the Bavarian 8th and 10th Infantry Divisions—as well as the subsequent evolution of the front until the cessation of hostilities on the Eastern Front.

The first part of the chapter is devoted to the fighting for the defence of the frontier following the withdrawal of the Northern Army to the border line. Drawing on Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian operational documents, the study reconstructs the deployments of the opposing forces, the defensive measures adopted, and the course of the fighting during the first days of October 1916. The analysis highlights the efforts made by the troops of the 14th Infantry Division to organise an effective defence despite an extensively stretched front, insufficient firepower, declining morale caused by the withdrawal from previously captured territory, and the constant pressure exerted by Austro-Hungarian forces, which possessed greater combat experience and advantages in artillery and logistical organisation. Particular attention is also given to the losses sustained by Romanian Army units, with the victims of these engagements identified by name in numerous cases as part of the study's contribution to filling gaps in the existing Romanian historiography.

Particular attention is devoted to the Battle for Cipcheş Peak (6/19–7/20 October 1916), one of the most important tactical engagements fought in this sector of the front. Through the corroboration of Romanian and Austro-Hungarian sources, combined with field research, the study establishes the precise location of the battle on Cipcheş Peak (elevation 1,359 m), correcting an error in the existing literature, which had located the engagement on the nearby Cupaş Peak. The plans of the opposing forces, the course of the Romanian counterattack, and the strategic significance of this height, which commanded the Bicaz and Tarcău valleys, are examined. Although the tactical success achieved by the Romanian troops did not alter the overall course of the campaign, it demonstrated the Romanian Army's ability to repel enemy attacks in mountainous terrain and represented one of the most significant defensive victories of this phase of the campaign.

The chapter then examines the withdrawal of the 14th Infantry Division from the sector and the transfer of responsibility for its defence to units of the Russian 36th Army Corps. The reasons for this decision, the difficulties of Romanian-Russian cooperation, and the consequences of delays in the arrival and deployment of Allied forces—which undermined the possibility of resuming the offensive in northern Moldavia—are analysed. The research demonstrates that insufficient coordination between the commands and the slow movement of Russian units enabled the enemy to consolidate its positions and regain the initiative.

A substantial part of the chapter is devoted to the fighting between the Russian 36th Army Corps and the Austro-Hungarian XXI Corps between October and December 1916. The operational plans of the two commands, the organisation of the Austro-Hungarian defence, and the measures adopted to halt the Russian offensive are examined. Drawing on war diaries and documents from Russian military archives, the study traces the offensive operations conducted by units of the Russian 36th Army Corps. Despite some initial local successes, the momentum of the offensive rapidly diminished and was ultimately halted by the intervention of the Bavarian 8th and 10th Infantry Divisions, whose counterattacks contributed decisively to the stabilisation of the front. A comparative analysis of the sources highlights the decisive role played by the combat experience these units had acquired on other fronts, the superiority of their artillery, and the efficiency of their logistical organisation—factors that frequently compensated for numerical inferiority.

The chapter subsequently examines the months of relative calm on the front, during which military activity was largely limited to patrols, reconnaissance missions, artillery duels, and fortification works. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which geographical and climatic conditions affected the soldiers' everyday experience. The exceptionally severe winter, rugged terrain, and difficulties of supply transformed this period into a war of attrition in which logistical effort became as important as combat operations. At the same time, the defensive systems constructed by both sides, military roads, supply lines, and artillery positions are analysed, many of which were subsequently identified and verified through field research.

The sections devoted to the resumption of military operations and to the situation of the Austro-Hungarian XXI Corps and the Russian 36th Army Corps examine the evolution of the front during 1917, when offensive activity gradually diminished and major confrontations gave way to local actions and the consolidation of defensive systems. The effects of the Russian Revolution on the discipline and combat effectiveness of Tsarist troops, the gradual cessation of offensive activity, and the development of relations between the opposing combatants in the context of armistice negotiations are analysed. The reorganisation of Austro-Hungarian units, the transfer of new formations to the sector, and their adaptation to positional warfare are also examined.

Throughout the chapter, the perspectives of the opposing sides are systematically compared through the parallel use of Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, German, and Russian documents, participants' memoirs, and recent scholarship. This approach makes it possible not only to reconstruct military operations but also to analyse the combatants' experience of front-line warfare, logistical difficulties, and the impact of prolonged warfare on communities located in the immediate vicinity of the front line.

The conclusions of the chapter demonstrate that, following the failure of the Austro-Hungarian offensive in the autumn of 1916 and the halting of the attacks launched by the Russian 36th Army Corps, the Bilbor–Tulgheș–Bicaz-Chei sector developed into a stable front, where localised actions and the consolidation of defensive positions predominated until the beginning of 1918. The research demonstrates the decisive role of mountainous terrain in limiting large-scale operations, the importance of logistics and military infrastructure in maintaining combat effectiveness, and the contribution of archival research and field investigations to the accurate reconstruction of a sector of the front that has received

insufficient attention in Romanian historiography. Furthermore, the identification and documentation by name of numerous Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, German, and Russian servicemen who lost their lives, together with the identification of the places where they were killed in action or buried, adds a human dimension to the operational analysis and contributes to recovering the memory of those who fought and died in this region of the Eastern Carpathians.

### **Chapter III. The Return to Peace and Integration into Greater Romania**

The third chapter examines the military, social, economic, and demographic consequences of the First World War for the settlements of the Upper Mureș Valley and the areas adjacent to the region. The research moves beyond a strictly military perspective to examine the ways in which the experience of war affected local communities, interethnic relations, collective memory, and administrative reorganisation.

The first part of the chapter is devoted to the impact of military operations on the civilian population. It examines the destruction caused by the fighting between August and October 1916 and by the positional warfare that followed, as well as the effects of population evacuation, requisitions, the quartering of troops, and the disruption of economic activities. The research demonstrates that the experience of war was perceived differently by Romanian and Hungarian/Székely communities, depending on their respective historical experiences and the political aspirations of the two ethnic groups. At the same time, the measures adopted by the Romanian military authorities for the administration of the occupied territories are analysed, together with the responses of the population and the Austro-Hungarian authorities to the Romanian Army's offensive. Operational documents, military orders and directives, and contemporary accounts are used to reconstruct the social climate of the first weeks of the campaign.

A separate section is devoted to relations between Romanian troops and the local population. Drawing on official documents and numerous accounts from parish chronicles, memoirs, and the contemporary press, the study examines both the measures imposed by the military commands and the incidents that occurred during the presence of Romanian Army units within these communities in August and September 1916. The research demonstrates that the Romanian military authorities sought to establish a rigorous administrative and military framework designed to maintain order and protect both the troops and the civilian

population. Nevertheless, the exceptional circumstances of wartime facilitated isolated abuses and excesses, as illustrated by the incident at Lăzarea. At the same time, a comparative analysis of Romanian and Hungarian sources demonstrates that destruction and looting were perpetrated not only by Romanian troops, but also by Austro-Hungarian and German units, and even by local inhabitants—an aspect insufficiently addressed in the existing scholarship, which has generally focused on accusations directed against the Romanian Army.

The chapter devotes particular attention to the situation of servicemen of Romanian origin who fought in the Austro-Hungarian Army. Their experiences at the front, the difficulties arising from their service in the army of a multi-ethnic monarchy, and the ways in which the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire affected their subsequent integration into the Romanian state are examined. The analysis highlights the complexity of individual identities and demonstrates that wartime loyalties were determined primarily by military obligations and the political context of the period, rather than exclusively by ethnic affiliation.

Another important line of inquiry concerns the demographic impact of the war on the communities of the region. Drawing on administrative documents and commemorative monuments, the study assesses human losses, population displacement, changes in demographic structures, and the economic consequences of prolonged mobilisation. Numerous civilian and military casualties are identified, making it possible to reconstruct the contribution of the region's settlements to the war effort and the scale of the sacrifices borne by the local population. At the same time, the research highlights the long-term effects of evacuations, the destruction of households, requisitions, and the prolonged presence of troops on the region's economic and social development. An important outcome of the research is the comparative analysis of the human losses sustained in the region during the two world wars. Although the military operations of 1944 were of shorter duration than those of 1916–1918, the intensity of the fighting and the use of modern means of warfare had significant consequences both for the servicemen involved and for local communities.

Considerable attention is also devoted to the difficulties encountered in establishing Romanian military administration from November 1918 onwards, against the background of the return of Romanian Army units to the Upper Mureș Valley. The chapter examines the challenges generated by the dissolution of Austro-Hungarian civilian and military authorities, as well as the disturbances that affected the Gheorgheni region in November 1918 following the return of demobilised servicemen and former prisoners of war

influenced by revolutionary ideas. These developments contributed to outbreaks of violence and disorder, which facilitated the entry of Romanian troops and the gradual establishment of control over the region. The research demonstrates that the establishment of the new administration took place in a climate simultaneously characterised by hope, mistrust, and tension, in which wartime experiences continued to shape relations between communities.

The scale of the losses sustained by the combatant armies in this region during the two world wars is reflected in the numerous military cemeteries and commemorative monuments dedicated to the fallen members of local communities. The research traces the development of the most important military cemeteries—Toplița, Lacu Roșu, and Bilbor—from their establishment to the present day, examining changes in the ways in which the victims of war have been commemorated. The principal military burial grounds in the region, the monuments erected in memory of the fallen, and the sites where the memory of the conflicts has been preserved through local traditions are identified. The analysis demonstrates that these memorial spaces constitute fundamental landmarks of regional historical identity and contribute to the transmission of collective memory to subsequent generations.

At the same time, the processes of deterioration and disappearance affecting military heritage are also examined. Natural factors, human intervention, forestry activities, and the absence of systematic conservation measures have affected numerous historical remains, resulting in the loss of valuable elements of the military landscape. The research draws attention to the need to document and protect this heritage, particularly since several of the sites identified are not currently subject to adequate conservation measures.

The conclusions of the chapter demonstrate that the effects of the war extended far beyond the period of active military confrontation and continued to shape the development of local communities for several decades. Military operations, displacement, human and material losses, administrative changes, and transformations in interethnic relations contributed to the emergence of a new political and social reality following the integration of the region into Greater Romania. At the same time, the research demonstrates that the memory of the conflict remained deeply embedded in the consciousness of local communities and was transmitted through monuments, oral traditions, and archival documents, which make it possible to reconstruct not only the course of the war itself but also its impact on everyday life and on the collective identity of the population of eastern Transylvania.

## **Chapter IV. Another War, Another Tragedy**

The fourth chapter of the thesis examines the impact of the Second World War on the Upper Mureș Valley, focusing on the military operations conducted in the autumn of 1944 and their consequences for local communities. An important aspect examined in this chapter is the effort undertaken by the Hungarian authorities and local Székely communities to organise and fortify the frontier established in 1940 by the Second Vienna Award. Drawing on the experience gained during the fighting of 1916–1918, the defence of the Eastern Carpathian passes was reorganised through the establishment of specialised units. Among these, a central role was played by the 21st Székely Border Guard Battalion, headquartered at Tulgheș and responsible for the Bilbor–Tulgheș–Bicaz sector. It was supported by Székely border guard battalions recruited from among the inhabitants of the region and organised with the direct involvement of local communities.

At the same time, extensive fortification works were undertaken in the Tulgheș, Hagota, and Borsec sectors and in the Toplița–Deda Gorge, which were subsequently incorporated into the defensive system of the Árpád Line. The research demonstrates that these military investments transformed the Upper Mureș Valley into one of the most heavily fortified sectors of Hungary's eastern frontier, reflecting both the strategic importance attributed to the region and the substantial mobilisation of military and civilian resources for its defence.

The research then examines how the political and military transformations that followed 23 August 1944 resulted in the re-emergence of the front in the Eastern Carpathians and once again placed the region at the centre of intense military confrontation. Romania's change of allegiance radically altered the strategic situation in south-eastern Europe. In this context, German and Hungarian forces attempted to retain control of the principal lines of communication and the passes through the Eastern Carpathians, while the Red Army conducted offensive operations aimed at capturing Northern Transylvania and pushing the front westwards. The Upper Mureș Valley once again lay along the principal axes of advance and became an important sector of military operations in north-eastern Transylvania.

The chapter reconstructs in detail the organisation and deployment of the military forces present in the region during the autumn of 1944. Drawing on Hungarian, German, and Russian documents, it analyses the composition of the major formations involved, their

missions, and the development of operations in the Bicz–Gheorgheni, Tulgheş–Borsec–Topliţa, Topliţa–Deda Gorge, and Gurghiu Valley sectors. Comparison of sources produced by the three armies involved in military operations in the region makes it possible to clarify disputed aspects of the chronology and to identify units that have received insufficient attention in the existing literature.

The offensive of the Soviet 51st Rifle Corps and the German-Hungarian defensive operations are examined alongside the fighting for control of the mountain passes and the towns of Gheorgheni and Topliţa, as well as the gradual westward withdrawal of Axis forces through the Topliţa–Deda Gorge. The analysis does not merely provide a chronological account of the fighting; it also seeks to explain operational decisions in relation to the characteristics of the terrain, logistical capabilities, and the overall situation on the Transylvanian front.

The analysis demonstrates that terrain continued to play a decisive role in shaping military operations. Commanding ridges, mountain passes, and narrow valleys determined the principal axes of advance and favoured the establishment of successive defensive positions. In numerous instances, the military deployments employed in 1944 exploited the same tactical advantages that had shaped the organisation of the front during the First World War.

An important element of the research is therefore the comparative analysis of the two world wars. The study demonstrates that numerous combat sectors of 1944 coincided with former defensive positions established between 1916 and 1918. In certain areas, First World War trenches and artillery positions were reused or adapted to meet new tactical requirements, confirming both the strategic value of these locations and the continuity of their military significance. This continuity demonstrates the persistent influence of terrain configuration on military operations in the Eastern Carpathians.

An important contribution of the research lies in its use of German and Soviet documents, which supplement information found in the existing scholarship, much of which has relied primarily on Hungarian documentation. The previously unpublished evidence examined in the thesis makes it possible to reconstruct episodes that have hitherto been insufficiently documented. Operational reports, combat diaries, and command documents provide detailed information on the course of military operations, the losses sustained, and the assessments of the tactical situation made by each of the participating armies.

The chapter demonstrates that the experience of the Second World War cannot be analysed in isolation but must instead be integrated into the broader historical development of the region. Within a period of less than thirty years, the communities of the Upper Mureş Valley experienced two world wars that successively transformed administrative structures, the economy, social relations, and collective memory. In this respect, the research highlights a historical continuity between the two conflicts, both in terms of the use of the same strategic space and in terms of the experiences of local communities.

Finally, it should be emphasised that this chapter adopts an integrated approach to documents from Hungarian, German, and Soviet archives, supplemented by systematic field research and analysis of the military heritage preserved in the region. The reconstruction of the military operations of autumn 1944, the identification of defensive positions, and their comparison with First World War fortifications represent original contributions of the thesis. At the same time, the analysis demonstrates the enduring strategic importance of the Upper Mureş Valley and highlights the ways in which the two world wars shaped, over the long term, both the development of local communities and the historical landscape of the region.

## **Chapter V. Traces of War**

The final chapter of the thesis is devoted to the analysis of the material and commemorative heritage resulting from the two world wars, highlighting the ways in which the remains of armed conflict continue to shape the historical identity and collective memory of the communities of the Upper Mureş Valley. Unlike the preceding chapters, which focus primarily on political, military, and social developments, this part of the research seeks to identify, document, and interpret the heritage features preserved in the landscape, integrating methods specific to the archaeology of modern conflict, historical geography, and field research.

The starting point of the analysis is a systematic inventory of the military remains preserved in the former sectors of the front along the Bilbor–Corbu–Tulgheş–Bicaz-Chei line, extending for approximately 60 kilometres. Field investigations conducted over several years have resulted in the identification of a considerable number of trenches, shelters, artillery positions, military roads, and other defensive structures dating from both the First and the Second World Wars, with particular emphasis on the operations conducted between 1916 and 1918. In numerous cases, these remains have survived in a remarkable state of preservation

owing to the mountainous terrain and the limited degree of human intervention, providing evidence of the extraordinary efforts made by the combatants of the armies involved in military operations to fortify and defend their positions.

The analysis demonstrates that the present-day landscape of the Upper Mureş Valley still preserves the material traces of the conflicts fought during the first half of the twentieth century. Trench lines, artillery platforms, shelters dug into hillsides, and military roads make it possible to reconstruct the organisation of defensive systems and provide information that cannot be obtained solely from documentary sources. In this respect, military heritage constitutes a historical source in its own right, complementing and corroborating evidence derived from archival records.

An important objective of the research is to correlate material remains with historical documents. The use of historical maps combined with direct field observations has enabled the precise identification of numerous positions mentioned in war diaries, facilitating the reconstruction of the configuration of the front and the verification of information contained in the existing scholarship. This methodology demonstrates the advantages of an interdisciplinary approach in which archival research and field investigation complement one another.

The chapter also examines the movable heritage resulting from the conflicts. The systematic recording of military artefacts identified in the region provides information concerning combatants' equipment, logistical organisation, and the activities of the units involved in military operations. Items of personal equipment and materials used in the construction of defensive positions contribute to a better understanding of the actual conditions under which the fighting took place and supplement the evidence provided by archival documents.

The thesis also highlights the educational and cultural potential of the military heritage of the Upper Mureş Valley. The responsible interpretation and promotion of former battlefields, historical routes, and commemorative monuments can contribute both to the development of scholarly research and to the promotion of cultural tourism and historical education. In this context, the research proposes the integration of military remains into a coherent system of protection and interpretation capable of enhancing the historical heritage of the region without compromising its authenticity.

An important outcome of the research is the creation of extensive documentation concerning the military heritage of the Upper Mureș Valley, based on direct observations, measurements, photographs, geographical coordinates, and comparisons with historical documents. This documentary corpus constitutes a useful resource both for historical research and for future projects aimed at the conservation and interpretation of military heritage.

The chapter therefore demonstrates that the traces of the two world wars are not confined to archival documents or collective memory but remain physically present in the contemporary landscape. Material remains constitute direct evidence of the conflicts and enable a deeper understanding of the ways in which war shaped both geographical space and the development of local communities. Military heritage should therefore be regarded not merely as a category of historical assets, but also as a scientific and cultural resource of considerable importance.

In conclusion, the chapter constitutes one of the principal original contributions of the thesis through the creation of a systematic inventory of the military heritage of the Upper Mureș Valley and the integration of field research into historical analysis. The identification and georeferencing of military remains, their correlation with archival documents and military cartography, the documentation of military cemeteries and commemorative monuments, and the analysis of movable heritage demonstrate the value of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of modern conflicts. The findings extend beyond the scope of a regional monograph and provide a methodological model that may be applied to other sectors of the former front in the Eastern Carpathians.

An essential component of the research is the extensive body of appendices, which complements and supports the scholarly arguments presented throughout the chapters of the thesis. These appendices comprise a substantial collection of archival documents, historical maps, military plans, summary tables based on nominal databases, reproductions of previously unpublished documents, and materials resulting from field research. The appendices are not merely illustrative; rather, they constitute an integral documentary component of the thesis, enabling the verification of information and the precise location of the sites under investigation. Given their scope and diversity, they represent a valuable documentary resource both for future research on the Eastern Carpathian front and for projects devoted to the conservation and interpretation of military heritage.

## **General Conclusions**

The present research set out to provide a comprehensive analysis of the historical development of the Upper Mureș Valley in the context of the two world wars by integrating information derived from Romanian and foreign archives, contemporary military cartography, systematic field research, and the study of the military heritage preserved in the region. The research sought to move beyond the limitations of an exclusively political and military approach by proposing an interdisciplinary perspective on the relationship between armed conflict, local communities, and transformations of geographical space.

The findings demonstrate that the Upper Mureș Valley constituted one of the most important strategic sectors of the Eastern Carpathians during both world wars. The configuration of the terrain, the existence of trans-Carpathian communication routes, and control of the mountain passes transformed the region into a major theatre of military confrontation both during the 1916–1918 campaign and in the autumn of 1944. A comparative analysis of the episodes associated with the two world wars in the Upper Mureș Valley reveals a remarkable degree of strategic continuity. Numerous defensive positions, commanding heights, and axes of advance employed during the First World War were used again almost three decades later, confirming that the geographical characteristics of the region exerted a constant influence on the planning and conduct of military operations. In this respect, terrain was not merely the setting in which historical events unfolded, but a determining factor in their development.

An essential objective of the research was the critical and comparative examination of historical sources originating from several archival traditions. The corroboration of Romanian documents with Austro-Hungarian, German, and Russian sources for the period 1916–1918, and of Hungarian, German, and Soviet sources for 1944, made it possible to reassess information found in the existing scholarship, fill documentary gaps, and clarify insufficiently understood aspects of the military operations. This comparative approach contributed to a more comprehensive and balanced historical reconstruction.

The research also highlights the profound impact of the two world wars on the communities of the Upper Mureș Valley. Material destruction, human losses, population displacement, and administrative transformations influenced the economic, social, and demographic development of the region over the long term. At the same time, the region's integration into Greater Romania following the First World War generated an extensive

process of institutional reorganisation, the effects of which shaped the development of local communities throughout the interwar period.

An important contribution of the thesis is its analysis of the military heritage preserved in the landscape. The investigations undertaken have demonstrated that the material remains of modern conflicts constitute a distinct category of historical sources capable of supplementing and, in certain instances, corroborating the evidence provided by archival documents. The systematic inventory of trenches, shelters, artillery positions, military roads, cemeteries, and commemorative monuments has made it possible to reconstruct the organisation of military space and has highlighted the need to protect this heritage.

Field research constituted one of the fundamental components of the scholarly investigation. Direct observations, photographic documentation, and their comparison with historical documents made it possible to identify military positions that were previously unknown or insufficiently documented. In this way, field investigation became an essential instrument for verifying and supplementing the historical record.

Through the breadth of its documentation, the research sought not merely to analyse individual military events, but also to reconstruct an overall picture of the historical development of the region during the first half of the twentieth century. Armed conflict is therefore interpreted in direct relation to the political, economic, social, and cultural transformations experienced by local communities, providing an integrated perspective on the history of the Upper Mureş Valley.

An original contribution of the thesis lies in bringing together, within a single study, information drawn from a large number of archival collections, supplemented by systematic field research and the analysis of military heritage. In this way, the research extends beyond the scope of a regional monograph and proposes a model that may also be applied to other sectors of the former front in the Eastern Carpathians.

The documentary material examined in the thesis is complemented by an extensive corpus of appendices amounting to approximately 300 pages and comprising archival documents, historical maps, databases and summary tables, as well as the results of field investigations. These appendices do not serve a merely illustrative function; rather, they

constitute an essential documentary component of the research, facilitating the verification of information and providing a useful working resource for future studies.

The findings confirm that the Upper Mureș Valley constitutes an important historical area for understanding military operations conducted in the Eastern Carpathians and their impact on society. The comparative analysis of the two world wars demonstrates the enduring strategic importance of the region and highlights the ways in which these conflicts shaped its landscape, heritage, and collective memory over the long term.

Overall, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of the military history of Romania and Central and Eastern Europe by providing an interdisciplinary perspective on the relationship between war, space, and community. Through the critical examination of historical sources, the application of modern analytical methods, and the integration of military heritage into the historiographical approach, the thesis makes original contributions to the study of the Romanian front during the two world wars and provides a solid framework for future research into the history of the Eastern Carpathians.

### **Original Contributions of the Research**

The present research seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the history of the Upper Mureș Valley during the first half of the twentieth century through an interdisciplinary approach integrating military history, historical geography, heritage studies, and documentary analysis. The originality of the thesis derives both from the breadth of its documentary basis and from the methodology employed and the findings obtained.

The first major contribution consists in the comparative analysis of a documentary corpus drawn from Romanian and foreign archives. The research makes use of documents from military and civilian archives in Romania, Hungary, Germany, and the Russian Federation, supplemented by published documents, war diaries, memoirs, regimental histories, and contemporary military maps. The comparative analysis of these categories of sources has enabled the critical verification of information contained in the existing scholarship and the clarification of insufficiently understood aspects of military operations in the Eastern Carpathians.

A second important contribution is the detailed reconstruction of the military operations conducted in the Upper Mureș Valley during the First and Second World Wars.

Comparative analysis of documents produced by the Romanian, Austro-Hungarian, German, Russian, and Soviet armies has made it possible to establish the chronology of events with a high degree of precision, identify the participating units, and explain operational decisions in relation to the geographical and tactical conditions encountered in the field.

The thesis demonstrates the enduring strategic importance of the Upper Mureș Valley during both world wars. The research shows that numerous defensive positions, axes of advance, and tactical objectives employed between 1916 and 1918 were used again during the 1944 campaign, confirming the determining role of terrain in the planning and conduct of operations in the Eastern Carpathians.

A significant contribution of the research lies in integrating the findings of field investigations into the historical analysis. Fieldwork undertaken during the preparation of the thesis in the Bilbor–Corbu–Tulgheș–Bicaz-Chei sector resulted in the identification of trench lines, artillery positions, shelters, and other military structures. In many instances, these remains correspond closely to information contained in war diaries and contemporary military maps, corroborating the documentary evidence and making possible a spatial reconstruction of military operations.

The significance of field research, however, extends beyond the identification of material remains. Analysis of the configuration of defensive positions, lines of sight across the terrain, and the relationship between individual fortified positions has made it possible to explain tactical decisions recorded in documentary sources but insufficiently accounted for by contemporary authors. Furthermore, numerous elevations and historical place names that have disappeared or changed over time have been identified on modern maps, facilitating the correlation of documentary sources with the present-day landscape.

The research has thus enabled the identification and precise location of numerous historical place names, combat positions, and military objectives mentioned in contemporary documents, many of which were previously unknown or incorrectly located in the existing scholarship, as in the case of Cipcheș Peak. The correlation of information derived from multilingual military sources with cartographic analysis and field research has made possible an accurate reconstruction of the operational landscape and the evolution of the front, constituting one of the thesis's original methodological contributions.

Another important contribution is the creation of a systematic inventory of the military heritage preserved in the settlements and areas adjacent to the Upper Mureş Valley. The research documents both the material remains of the two world wars and the development of military cemeteries, commemorative monuments, and other elements of memorial heritage. In this way, the thesis contributes to establishing a documentary basis for future programmes devoted to the conservation, protection, and interpretation of the region's historical heritage.

The thesis also contributes to the field of social history through its analysis of the impact of war on local communities. It examines transformations in administrative structures, demographic development, the regional economy, and interethnic relations, demonstrating that the consequences of military conflict extended far beyond the strictly military sphere and influenced the long-term development of local society.

Another original outcome is the extensive documentary corpus appended to the thesis. The approximately 300 pages of appendices bring together archival documents, historical maps, military plans, summary tables, reproductions of previously unpublished documents, databases, and materials resulting from field investigations. These appendices are not merely illustrative; they constitute an essential documentary component of the research, facilitating the verification of the arguments presented in the thesis and providing a comprehensive and useful resource for subsequent research.

The originality of the thesis also lies in its integrative approach. Rather than limiting the analysis to military history, the research examines the relationship between military operations, political and administrative transformations, the development of local communities, and cultural heritage. This interdisciplinary perspective makes it possible to understand war as a complex phenomenon whose effects remain visible both in the contemporary landscape and in the collective memory of the region.

Through its findings, the thesis contributes to the historiography of the Romanian front during the two world wars and proposes a research model applicable to other sectors of the Eastern Carpathians. The corroboration of multilingual sources, the integration of field research, and the application of modern analytical methods demonstrate the advantages of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of military history and cultural heritage.

## Bibliography

### I. Izvoare arhivistice

#### 1. Arhive militare române

##### a) Divizii și mari unități

1. Centrul de Studii și Păstrare a Arhivelor Militare Istorice. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 1818, dos. 16. *Extras din Registrul Istoric și Jurnalul de Operațiuni al Diviziei 2 Cavalerie*, 536 file.
2. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 1875 pe anul 1916, *Istoricul operațiunilor Diviziei a 7-a din compunerea Armatei de Nord în campania din 15/28. 08. 1916 până la 30. 11./ 13. 12. 1917*, 435 file.
3. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2270, Divizia 7 Infanterie, inv. S/140/18.10.1973, dos. 124 pe anul 1916, *Divizia VII, Birou Informații, Dosar nr. 20, Prizonieri, 15 august – 1 octombrie 1916*, 87 file.
4. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2270, Divizia 7 Infanterie, inv. S/140/18.10.1973, dos. 125 pe anul 1916, *Divizia VII, Biroul III, Dosar nr. 22, Note telefonice și concepte, 1916, 18. VIII – 12. XI. 1916*, 269 file.
5. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2270, Divizia 7 Infanterie, inv. S/140/18.10.1973, dos. 83 pe anul 1916, *Divizia 7, Serviciul Stat Major, Biroul 2 Informații. Dosar nr. 2 cuprinzând diferite instrucțiuni referitoare la paza ante-aeriană pe anul 1916, 3 – 22 august 1916*, 26 file.
6. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 958 pe anul 1916, *Divizia 8. Brigada XV Infanterie, Jurnal de operație cuprinzând perioada de la 14 august 1916 la 1 iulie 1918*, 129 file.
7. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 5395/30.09.2009, dos. 1880 pe anul 1916, *Dare de seamă asupra Operațiunilor executate de Divizia 8-a de la 14 August până la 6 octombrie 1916. Întocmit zi cu zi în timpul campaniei după ordinele operative, buletinele zilnice, dările de seamă, de Maior Rovinaru și Cpt. Șerbănescu C*, 390 file.
8. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 5395/30.09.2009, dos. 1932 pe anul 1916, *Istoricul operațiunilor Diviziei 14-a în campania 1916 – 1918. Partea I – Operațiunile din Transilvania (14 august 1916 – 15 octombrie 1916)*, 530 file.
9. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 25 pe anul 1916, *Divizia 14 Infanterie - Corespondența privitoare la: Decorarea de către Ruși a ofițerilor din DIVIZIA XIV cari s-au distins în luptele dela Csiphes. [Notă – actele au aparținut gen. Paraschiv Vasilescu]*, 32 file.
10. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 19 pe anul 1916, *Buletine informative*

*zilnice referitoare la operațiile desfășurate de unitățile subordonate (20. 10. 1916 – 20. 12. 1916), 332 file.*

11. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 15 pe anul 1916, *Buletine informative, comunicate și buletine zilnice: 4 noiembrie – 27 decembrie 1916, 12 iunie – 25 iunie 1917*, 407 file.

12. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 14 pe anul 1916, *Buletine zilnice, buletine de informații, ordine de zi privind operațiile desfășurate de unitățile din subordinea diviziei (21. 09. 1916 – 03. 11. 1916)*, 400 file.

13. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 11 pe anul 1916, *Divizia 14-a, Dosar B1, Buletine, Informații, Comunicate și buletine zilnice de la 15 august – 4 septembrie 1916*, 401 file.

14. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 12 pe anul 1916, *Divizia 14-a, Dosar B2, Buletine, Informații, Comunicate și buletine zilnice de la 4 septembrie – 13 septembrie 1916*, 392 file.

15. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 2 pe anul 1916, *Divizia 14, Birou Operații, Dosar nr. 28, perioada 05. 01. 1916 – 28. 09. 1916*, 389 file.

16. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 2277, Divizia 14 Infanterie, inv. 5662/03.11.1986, dos. 3 pe anul 1916, *Ordine, ordine de operații, buletine informative zilnice și telegrame referitoare la operațiile desfășurate de divizie. Dosar A. Operațiuni dela 15 august – 26 decembrie 1916*, 431 file.

17. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 1032 pe anul 1916, *Brigada 27 Infanterie, Jurnal de operațiuni, 1916 – 1919*, 41 file.

## **b) Regimente**

1. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 5395/2009, dos. 3352 pe anul 1916, *Registrul Jurnal de Operații al Regimentului Roman nr. 14, din Divizia a 7-a, în campania din anii 1916 – 1921. Începând de la 14 august 1916 terminat la 1 martie 1921*, 292 file.

2. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4567, Regimentul 24 Artilerie, inv. S/1693/16.11.1981, dos. 14 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 24 Artilerie, Divizia 14, Dosar litera A, Nr. 1. Relativ la Directive și instrucțiuni operative dela 14 august 1916 – demobilizare*, 158 file.

3. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4567 Regimentul 24 Artilerie, inv. S/1693/16.11.1981, dos. 16 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 24 Artilerie, Divizia 14, Dosar litera B, Nr. 1. Relativ la Buletine zilnice dela 15. 08. 1916 – 16. 11. 1916*, 158 file.

4. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 3430, *Regimentul 27 Dorobanți, Bacău, Batalionul IV. Jurnalul de operațiuni al batalionului IV/27 Infanterie privitor la campania 1916 – 1918*, 24 file.
5. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, dos. 4312 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 8 Vânători. Dosar nr. 19 cuprinde: Copia Jurnalului de operații ale Regimentului 8 Infanterie în perioada 15 august 1916 – 10 mai 1918*, 69 file.
6. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, dos. 3439 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 29 Infanterie. Copie după registrul Jurnale de operații. 15 august 1916 – 10. IV. 1920*, 52 file.
7. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, dos. 3439 pe anul 1916, *Jurnal de operațiuni al Regimentului 37 Infanterie, pe perioada 15. 08. 1916 – 31. 03. 1921*, 192 file.
8. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 110 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, Ordin, Table de lucrări de tranșee, Rapoarte, Comunicări de ordine, 20. IV. 1916-13. II. 1917*, 81 file.
9. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 94 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, Dosar nr. 46, Ordine de Bătăe, situații de efective, 23. VIII. 1916-31. III. 1917*, 303 file.
10. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 116 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul Alexandru cel Bun Nr. 37. Ordine operative. Dosar nr. 1, Vol. III.*, 151 file.
11. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 133 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, dosar nr 18/2. Sumarul: Chestiuni bănești, urmăriri, condamnări, morți, răniți pe câmpul de luptă. Anul 1916*, 1096 file.
12. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 122 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, dosar nr. 27 B, Buletine zilnice dela 22 VIII 1916-15 XI 1917*, 117 file.
13. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 120 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul Alexandru cel Bun nr. 37, Instrucțiuni operative. Dosarul nr. 7, vol. 1. Cuprinsul: Instrucțiuni operative și instrucțiuni în legătură cu instrucțiunile operative primite de la autoritățile superioare pentru a le pune în aplicare și practică*, 138 file.
14. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 122 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, dosar nr. 27 B, Buletine zilnice dela 22 VIII 1916-15 XI 1917*, 117 file.
15. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 117 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul*

*Alexandru cel Bun nr. 37. Rapoarte. Dosar nr. 2, vol. I, cuprinzând rapoartele comandanților de batalioane asupra operațiunilor executate dela 26. VIII. 1916 la 25. septembrie 1916 în timpul ofensivei în Transilvania, 161 file.*

16. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 111 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, Dosar nr. 39 L 13 dela 3 X 1916 – 19 III 1917. Ordine informative*, 130 file.

17. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4328, Regimentul 37 Infanterie, inv. S/2781/17.05.1985, dos. 94 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 37 Infanterie, Dosar nr. 46 LC dela 8 IX 1916 – 19 I 1917. Ordine de bătae, situații de efective. Tabel*, 303 file.

18. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, dos. 3607 pe anul 1916, *Jurnal de operațiuni al Regimentului 54 Infanterie (15. 08. 1916-05. 03. 1918)*, 113 file.

19. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, dos. 3611 pe anul 1916, *Registrul Istoric al Regimentului 55 Infanterie. 1914 – 1916 – 1918*, 113 file.

20. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4346, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1227/10.07.1980, dos. 16 pe anul 1916, *Registrul de Operații al Regimentului 55 Infanterie, 1916 – 1921*, 107 file.

21. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4346, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1227/10.07.1980, dos. 10 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 55/67 Infanterie, Dosar nr. 5 E. a) Ordin de zi în vederea operațiilor de la 16 august 1916 – 18 octombrie 1920. b) Propuneri de decorații de la 9 octombrie 1916 – martie 1920*, 168 file.

22. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4346, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1227/10.07.1980, dos. 11 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 55/67 Infanterie, Dosar nr. 6. Copie după ordinele de operațiuni 1916/1917*, 180 file.

23. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4346, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1227/10.07.1980, dos. 13 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 55/67 Infanterie, Schițe și crochiuri*, 283 file.

24. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4346, Regimentul 55/67 Infanterie, inv. S/1227/10.07.1980, dos. 2 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 55/67 Infanterie, Vol. II, Dosar 1 A, Directive și instrucțiuni operative dela 15/8/1916-13/01/1918*, 185 file.

25. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4346, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1227/10.07.1980, dos. A1 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 55/67 Infanterie, Dosar nr. 1, Ordine de operațiuni de la 14 august 1916 și până la 26 iulie 1917*, 400 file.

26. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4347, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1346/17.10.1980, dos. 40 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 56 Infanterie. Instrucțiuni asupra ocupării de teritoriu în timp de războiu, pe anul 1916-1917*, 209 file.

27. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4347, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1346/17.10.1980, dos. 38 pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 56 Infanterie, Dosarul B, Nr. 2. a) Comunicate oficiale pe anul 1916. b) Buletine zilnice de la 5 august la 16 noiembrie 1916*, 290 file.

28. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4347, Regimentul 56 Infanterie, inv. S/1346/17.10.1980, dos. 69 pe anul 1916, *Registrul stării civile pentru morți. Regimentul 56 infanterie*, 196 file.

29. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4358, Regimentul 67 Infanterie, inv. S/5114/28.01.2002, dos. 1D pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 67 Infanterie. Memoriu asupra operațiunilor Regimentului 67 Infanterie, 15 august - 21 decembrie 1916. O scrisoare a col. Gherescu. Notă - actele au aparținut gen. Vasilescu Paraschiv*, 12 file.

30. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond 4358, Regimentul 67 Infanterie, inv. S/5114/28.01.2002, dos. 1C pe anul 1916, *Regimentul 67 Infanterie. Buletine zilnice 14 august 1916-17 noiembrie 1916*, 274 file.

31. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 3676, *Registrul Istoric al Regimentului 67 Infanterie, 1915-1916-1918*, 12 file.

32. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 5395/30.09.2009, dos. 3681 pe anul 1916, *Registrul Jurnal de operații, Regimentul 69/77 Infanterie*, 103 file.

33. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 3785, *Corpul IV Armată, Divizia XIV, Registru jurnal de operațiuni al Regimentului 85 Infanterie*, 61 file.

34. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 3769, *Jurnal de operațiuni al Regimentului 86 Infanterie (18. 08. 1916-30. 12. 1916)*, 14 file.

35. CSPAMI. Depozitul Central de Arhivă „General Grigore Constandache”, Pitești, fond RIJO-1, inv. 5395/30.09.2009, dos. 4281 pe anul 1916, *Jurnal operațiuni Regimentul 4 Vânători*.

## **2. Arhiva Istorică Militară Rusă (RGVIA)**

### **a) Divizia 25 Infanterie. Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevsky**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 479, 510 file. Jurnalul operațiunilor militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada 18 iulie 1914 – 11 iulie 1917.

2. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 465, 17 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada 1 septembrie - 1 noiembrie 1916.

3. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 480, 21 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada 1 noiembrie - 31 decembrie 1916.
4. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 481, 15 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada 1 ianuarie - 28 februarie 1917.
5. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 482, 21 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada 1 martie - 30 aprilie 1917.
6. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 483, 15 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada mai-iunie 1917.
7. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 485, 17 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada iulie-august 1917.
8. RGVIA, Fond 2712, *98-go pekhotnogo Yuryevskogo polka (Regimentul 98 Infanterie Iurevski)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 484, 72 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 98 Infanterie Yuryevsky pentru perioada 1 mai 1917 – 2 aprilie 1918.

**b) Divizia 25 Infanterie. Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 75, 141 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 31 octombrie 1916.
2. RGVIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 76, 131 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.
3. RGVIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 77, 160 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 28 februarie 1917.
4. RGVIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 78, 153 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 martie – 1 mai 1917.

5. RG VIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 79, 74 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

6. RG VIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 80, 71 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

7. RG VIA, Fond 2713, *99-go pekhotnogo Ivangorodskogo polka (Regimentul 99 Infanterie Ivangorod)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 81, 52 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 99 Infanterie Ivangorod pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 30 octombrie 1917.

### **c) Divizia 25 Infanterie. Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky**

1. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 488, 9 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 1 decembrie 1916.

2. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 482, 6 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.

3. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 489, 21 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 31 ianuarie 1917.

4. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 490, 22 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 1 – 28 februarie 1917.

5. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 492, 12 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

6. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 493, 21 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

7. RG VIA, Fond 2714, *100-go pekhotnogo Ovstrovskogo polka (Regimentul 100 Infanterie Ovstrovsky)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 481, 251 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 100 Infanterie Ostrovsky pentru perioada 15 august 1915 – 31 decembrie 1917.

#### **d) Divizia 25 Infanterie. Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2715, *101-go pekhotnogo Permskogo polka (Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 39, 15 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 101 Infanterie Perm pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 31 octombrie 1916.
2. RGVIA, Fond 2715, *101-go pekhotnogo Permskogo polka (Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 40, 50 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 101 Infanterie Perm pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.
3. RGVIA, Fond 2715, *101-go pekhotnogo Permskogo polka (Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 41, 55 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 101 Infanterie Perm pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 28 februarie 1917.
4. RGVIA, Fond 2715, *101-go pekhotnogo Permskogo polka (Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 42, 35 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 101 Infanterie Perm pentru perioada 1 martie – 30 aprilie 1917.
5. RGVIA, Fond 2715, *101-go pekhotnogo Permskogo polka (Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 43, 22 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 101 Infanterie Perm pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.
6. RGVIA, Fond 2715, *101-go pekhotnogo Permskogo polka (Regimentul 101 Infanterie Perm)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 44, 38 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 101 Infanterie Perm pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

#### **e) Divizia 25 Infanterie. Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2716, *102-go pekhotnogo Vyarskogo polka (Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 104, 49 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 102 Infanterie Vyatka pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 31 octombrie 1916.
2. RGVIA, Fond 2716, *102-go pekhotnogo Vyarskogo polka (Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 105, 36 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 102 Infanterie Vyatka pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.
3. RGVIA, Fond 2716, *102-go pekhotnogo Vyarskogo polka (Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 106, 15 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 102 Infanterie Vyatka pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 28 februarie 1917.
4. RGVIA, Fond 2716, *102-go pekhotnogo Vyarskogo polka (Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 107, 16 file. Extras din jurnalul

de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 102 Infanterie Vyatka pentru perioada 1 martie – 30 aprilie 1917.

5. RGVIA, Fond 2716, *102-go pekhotnogo Vyarskogo polka (Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 108, 10 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 102 Infanterie Vyatka pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

6. RGVIA, Fond 2716, *102-go pekhotnogo Vyarskogo polka (Regimentul 102 Infanterie Vyatka)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 109, 52 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 102 Infanterie Vyatka pentru perioada 1 iulie – 1 septembrie 1917.

#### **f) Divizia 25 Infanterie. Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2717, *103-go pekhotnogo Petrozadovskogo polka (Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 44, 42 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 31 octombrie 1916.

2. RGVIA, Fond 2717, *103-go pekhotnogo Petrozadovskogo polka (Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 45, 61 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.

3. RGVIA, Fond 2717, *103-go pekhotnogo Petrozadovskogo polka (Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 46, 42 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 28 februarie 1917.

4. RGVIA, Fond 2717, *103-go pekhotnogo Petrozadovskogo polka (Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 47, 64 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk pentru perioada 1 martie – 30 aprilie 1917.

5. RGVIA, Fond 2717, *103-go pekhotnogo Petrozadovskogo polka (Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 48, 50 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

6. RGVIA, Fond 2717, *103-go pekhotnogo Petrozadovskogo polka (Regimentul 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk)*, Opis 2, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 49, 57 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 103 Infanterie Petrozadovsk pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

#### **g) Divizia 68 Infanterie. Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevski**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2880, *269-go pekhotnogo Novorjevskogo polka (Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 67, 62 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 31 octombrie 1916.

2. RGVIA, Fond 2880, *269-go pekhotnogo Novorjevskogo polka (Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 68, 38 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.

3. RGVIA, Fond 2880, *269-go pekhotnogo Novorjevskogo polka (Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 96, 35 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 28 februarie 1917.

4. RGVIA, Fond 2880, *269-go pekhotnogo Novorjevskogo polka (Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 97, 32 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky pentru perioada 1 martie – 30 aprilie 1917.

5. RGVIA, Fond 2880, *269-go pekhotnogo Novorjevskogo polka (Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 98, 17 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

6. RGVIA, Fond 2880, *269-go pekhotnogo Novorjevskogo polka (Regimentul 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 99, 39 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 269 Infanterie Novorjevsky pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

#### **h) Divizia 68 Infanterie. Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2881, *270-go pekhotnogo Gatchinskogo polka (Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 57, 24 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 270 Infanterie Gatchina pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 1 noiembrie 1916.

2. RGVIA, Fond 2881, *270-go pekhotnogo Gatchinskogo polka (Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 58, 55 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 270 Infanterie Gatchina pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.

3. RGVIA, Fond 2881, *270-go pekhotnogo Gatchinskogo polka (Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 84, 45 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 270 Infanterie Gatchina pentru perioada 1 ianuarie – 28 februarie 1917.

4. RGVIA, Fond 2881, *270-go pekhotnogo Gatchinskogo polka (Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 85, 46 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 270 Infanterie Gatchina pentru perioada 1 martie – 30 aprilie 1917.

5. RGVIA, Fond 2881, *270-go pekhotnogo Gatchinskogo polka (Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 86, 21 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 270 Infanterie Gatchina pentru perioada 1 mai – 1 iulie 1917.

6. RGVIA, Fond 2881, *270-go pekhotnogo Gatchinskogo polka (Regimentul 270 Infanterie Gatchina)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 87, 36 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 270 Infanterie Gatchina pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

**i) Divizia 68 Infanterie. Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 10, 772 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada 17 iulie 1914 – 14 noiembrie 1916.

2. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 153, 102 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada 1 septembrie – 31 octombrie 1916.

3. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 154, 132 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada noiembrie și decembrie 1916.

4. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 399, 66 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada ianuarie și februarie 1917.

5. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 400, 65 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada martie și aprilie 1917.

6. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 401, 70 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

7. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 402, 65 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

8. RGVIA, Fond 2882, *271-go pekhotnogo Krasnoselskogo polka (Regimentul 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky)*, Opis 1, Cartierul General al regimentului, dosar nr. 403, 85 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Krasnoselsky pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 decembrie 1917.

**j) Divizia 68 Infanterie. Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk**

1. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 124, 108 file. Extras din jurnalul de

operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada septembrie și octombrie 1916.

2. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 125, 45 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada 1 noiembrie – 31 decembrie 1916.

3. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 126, 65 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada 1 noiembrie 1916 – 28 februarie 1917.

4. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 203, 21 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada ianuarie și februarie 1917.

5. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 204, 20 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada 1 martie – 30 aprilie 1917.

6. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 205, 16 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada 1 mai – 30 iunie 1917.

7. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 206, 22 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada 1 iulie – 31 august 1917.

8. RGVIA, Fond 2883, *272-go pekhotnogo Gdovskogo polka (Regimentul 272 Infanterie Gdovsk)*, Opis 1, Comandamentul regimentului, dosar nr. 207, 86 file. Extras din jurnalul de operațiuni militare al Regimentului 271 Infanterie Gdovsk pentru perioada 1 martie – 31 octombrie 1917.

### **3. Arhiva Centrală a Ministerului Apărării al Federației Ruse (TsAMO)**

#### **a) Jurnale de operațiuni**

1. TsAMO, fond 240, inv. 2779, dosar 1187, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy voysk 2 UkrF Opisyyayet (Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă ale trupelor Frontului 2 Ucrainean)*, pentru perioada 1 septembrie 1944-30 septembrie 1944, 130 file.

2. TsAMO, fond 395, inv. 9136, dosar 331, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 40A Opisyyayet (Jurnal de operațiuni Armata 40)*, pentru perioada 1 iulie 1944-31 octombrie 1944, 162 file.

3. TsAMO, fond 1130, inv. 1, dosar 36, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 38 sd Opisyyayet (Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă a Diviziei 38 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 11 mai 1944 – 30 septembrie 1944.

4. TsAMO, fond 1130, inv. 1, dosar 123, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy artileri 38 sd Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă a artileriei Diviziei 38 Pușcași*), pentru perioada 5 ianuarie 1944 – 30 iunie 1945, 213 file.
5. TsAMO, fond 1141, inv. 1, dosar 1, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 42 gv. sd Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă a Diviziei 48 Pușcași Gardă*), pentru perioada 17 august 1944 – 27 aprilie 1945, 160 file.
6. TsAMO, fond 1141, inv. 1, dosar 74, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy shtaba artileri 42 gv. sd Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al comandamentului artileriei Diviziei 42 Pușcași Gardă*), pentru perioada 8 iulie 1942 – 30 septembrie 1944, 246 file.
7. TsAMO, fond 1510, inv. 1, dosar 6, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 232 sd Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al Diviziei 232 Pușcași*), pentru perioada 3 decembrie 1941 – 31 decembrie 1944, 300 file.
8. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 1, dosar 50, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 133 sd Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al Diviziei 133 Pușcași*), pentru perioada 1 iunie 1944 – 7 mai 1945, 315 file.
9. TsAMO, fond 6467, inv. 1, dosar 1, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 127 gv. sp. Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al Regimentului 127 Pușcași Gardă*), pentru perioada 31 martie 1943 – 17 septembrie 1944, 122 file.
10. TsAMO, fond 6467, inv. 1, dosar 3, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 127 gv. sp. Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al Regimentului 127 Pușcași Gardă*), pentru perioada 18 septembrie 1944 – 31 mai 1945, 61 file.
11. TsAMO, fond 6478, inv. 01, dosar 1, *Istoricheskiv formulyar 132 gv. sp. 42 gv. sd. Opisvayet* (*Schița istorică a Regimentului 132 Pușcași Gardă din Divizia 42 Pușcași Gardă*), pentru perioada 1 iulie 1942 – 31 mai 1945, 13 file.
12. TsAMO, fond 6467, inv. 1, dosar 3, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 343 sp. Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al Regimentului 343 Pușcași*), pentru perioada 10 septembrie 1944 – 9 mai 1945, 151 file.
13. TsAMO, fond 10816, inv. 1, dosar 0004, *Zhurnal boyevykh deystviy 91 ap. Opisvayet* (*Jurnalul operațiunilor de luptă al Regimentului 91 Artilerie*), pentru perioada 25 octombrie 1943 – 4 mai 1945.

#### **b) Ordine și rapoarte de luptă**

1. TsAMO, fond 1130, inv. 1, dosar 29, *Napravlyavu kopiyu obyasnitelnov zapiski komandira 48 sp Opisvayet* (*Copie a notei explicative a comandantului Regimentului 48 Pușcași*), document nr. 1207, din 11 septembrie 1944.
2. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 0000001, dosar 0037, document nr. 57/CP, *Boyevoye rasporyazheniye shtaba 133 sd Opisvayet* (*Ordin de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 133 Pușcași*), pentru perioada 13 septembrie 1944 – 14 septembrie 1944.
3. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 0000001, dosar 0037, document nr. 65/CP, *Boyevoye rasporyazheniye shtaba 133 sd Opisvayet* (*Ordin de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 133 Pușcași*), pentru perioada 28 septembrie 1944 – 29 septembrie 1944.

4. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 1, dosar 47, document nr. 184, *Operativnaya svodka shtaba 133 sd Opisvayet (Rezumat operațional al comandamentului Diviziei 133 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 15 septembrie 1944.

5. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 1, dosar 47, document nr. 480, *Boyevoye doneseniye shtaba 133 sd Opisvayet (Raport de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 133 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 18 septembrie 1944.

6. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 1, dosar 47, document nr. 186, *Operativnaya svodka shtaba 133 sd Opisvayet (Rezumat operațional al comandamentului Diviziei 133 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 23 septembrie 1944.

7. TsAMO, fond 1355, inv. 0000001, dosar 0101, document nr. 11, *Boyevoye rasporyazheniye shtaba artileri 133 sd Opisvayet (Ordin de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 133 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 16 septembrie 1944.

8. TsAMO, fond 6241, inv. 0079572, dosar 0002, document nr. 43, *Boyevoye rasporyazheniye shtaba 48 sd Opisvayet (Ordin de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 48 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 2 septembrie 1944.

9. TsAMO, fond 6241, inv. 0079572, dosar 0002, document nr. 71, *Vipiska iz boyevogo prikaza shtaba 48 sd Opisvayet (Extras din ordinul de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 48 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 18 septembrie 1944.

10. TsAMO, fond 6241, inv. 0079572, dosar 0002, document nr. 72, *Boyevoye rasporyazheniye shtaba 48 sd Opisvayet (Ordin de luptă al comandamentului Diviziei 48 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 22 septembrie 1944.

11. TsAMO, fond 6241, inv. 0079572, dosar 0005, document nr. 468, *Boyevoye doneseniye shtaba 48 sp Opisvayet (Raport de luptă al comandamentului Regimentului 48 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 18 septembrie 1944.

12. TsAMO, fond 6241, inv. 0079572, dosar 0005, document nr. 472, *Boyevoye doneseniye shtaba 48 sp Opisvayet (Raport de luptă al comandamentului Regimentului 48 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 6 septembrie 1944.

13. TsAMO, fond 6241, inv. 0079572, dosar 0005, document nr. 476, *Boyevoye doneseniye shtaba 48 sp Opisvayet (Raport de luptă al comandamentului Regimentului 48 Pușcași)*, pentru perioada 18 septembrie 1944.

**4. Arhiva Centrală a Ministerului Apărării al Federației Ruse (TsAMO), documente accesate prin proiectul „German Docs în Russia”**

1. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 52, 87 file, *Unterlagen der Ia-Abteilung der Heeresgruppe Südukraine; Kriegstagebuch des Oberkommandos*, Bd. 4, Teil 1 (20.08.1944-05.09.1944).

2. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 55 (1), 171 file, *Morgen- und Tagesmeldungen der Ia-Abteilung der Heeresgruppe Südukraine; Meldungen über Panzer und Selbstfahrlafetten*, (01.09.1944-30.09.1944).

- *Raport de după-amiază*, 7.09.1944, nr. 3424/44 g.Kdos., pp. 35-36.

- *Raport de dimineată*, 11.09.1944, nr. 9982, p. 53.
- *Raport de după-amiază*, 14.09.1944, nr. 3520/44 g.Kdos., pp. 70-74.
- *Raport de după-amiază*, 15.09.1944, nr. 3541/44 g.Kdos., pp. 76-79.
- *Raport de după-amiază*, 24.09.1944, nr. 10450/44 Geh.
- *Raport de după-amiază*, 28.09.1944, nr. 3757/44 g.Kdos., pp. 154-159.
- *Raport de după-amiază*, 30.09.1944, nr. 3780/44 g.Kdos.

3. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 53, 17 file, *Raport al gen. Johannes Friessner către gen. Heinz Guderian*, nr. 3565/44 g.Kdos., 18.09.1944.

4. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 56, 186 file, *Kriegstagebuch des Oberkommandos der Heeresgruppe Südukraine*, Bd. 4, Teil 2 (06.09.1944-30.09.1944), nr. 3565/44 g.Kdos., 18.09.1944.

- *Raport de după-amiază*, 20.09.1944, nr. 3615/44 g.Kdos., pp. 97-99.

5. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 55, *Raport nr. 4381/44, Divizia 46 Infanterie*.

6. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 55, *Ordin telefonic nr. 3829*, 08.09.1944, Divizia 46 Infanterie.

7. TsAMO, fond 500, inventar 12469, dosar 55, *Ordin nr. 7 privind retragerea către capul de pod Reghin*, 13.09.1944.

## **5. Arhive militare germane. Monografii regimentare**

1. Bezzel Oskar; Gruber, Anton, *Das Königlich Bayerische Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 6*, Verlag Max Schick, Veröffentlichungen des Bayerischen Kriegsarchivs, München, 1938.

2. Brennfleck Josef Karl, *Das Königlich Bayerische 16. Infanterie-Regiment Großherzog Ferdinand von Toskana*, Editura Veröffentlichungen des Bayerischen Kriegsarchivs, München, 1931.

3. Glaise-Horstenau, Edmund, *Österreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg 1914-1918. Das Kriegsjahr 1916*, Viena, 1934.

4. Jaud Karl; Weech, Friedrich von, *Das K. B. Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment 19. Nach den Kriegskarten und Mitteilungen ehemaliger Angehöriger des Regiments*, München, Veröffentlichungen des Bayerischen Kriegsarchivs, München, 1933.

5. Roth Karl, *Das K. B. Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 23. Nach dem amtlichen Kriegstagebüchern*, Veröffentlichungen des Bayerischen Kriegsarchivs, München, 1927.

6. Trumpp Julius, *Das K. B. Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 18: nach den amtlichen Kriegstagebüchern*, Veröffentlichungen des Bayerischen Kriegsarchivs, München, 1928.

7. Wurmb Herbert von, *Das K. B. Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 8: nach den amtlichen Kriegstagebüchern und sonstigen Unterlagen*, Verlag Max Schick, Veröffentlichungen des Bayerischen Kriegsarchivs, München, 1929.

## **6. Lucrări memorialistice și monografii militare**

1. \*\*\* *A II. Vilmos német császár és porosz király nevét viselő cs. és kir. 7. huszárezred hadi emlékkönyve, 1914-1918*, Budapest, 1923.
2. \*\*\* *A magyar nemzet aranykönyve 1914-1918*, Budapest, 1921.
3. \*\*\* *A világháború története, 1914-1918*, VIII kötet, Budapest, 1930.
4. \*\*\* *A volt m. kir. kassai 5. honvéd huszárezred története 1868-tól 1918-ig*, Budapest, 1935.
5. \*\*\* *Vitézek albuma*, Budapest, 1939.
6. \*\*\* *A cs. és kir. 82. székely gyalogezred története 1883-1919*, Budapest, 1931.
7. Bánhegyesi Imre, *M. kir. szabadkai 4. honvéd huszárezredbeli tiszthelyettes harctéri feljegyzései*.
8. Béry László, *Erdélyünk és honvédségünk. Történelmi eseménysorozat képekkel*, Budapest, 1941.
9. Beteg Miklós, *Erdély a világháborúban*, Dicsőszentmárton, Erzsébet Könyvnyomda, 1924.
10. Bialoskurski Ödön, *A m. kir. 37. honvéd tüzérdandár története 1914-1918, I. kötet. A m. kir. 4. honvéd táborigyűezred később 37. honvéd táborigyűezred*, Budapest, 1939.
11. Crettier Ferenc (szerk.), *A volt csász. és kir. 69. „Hindenburg” vezértábornagy nevét viselő gyalogezred története 1916-1918*, Cegléd, 1937.
12. Czigler Gusztáv, Clauser Mihály: *A magyar tüzér. A magyar tüzérség története*, Budapest, 1939.
13. Dăscălescu Alexandru, *Jurnal operativ de pe câmpul de Război: cu Reg. Nr. 56 Inf. în luptele de la Belbor, Petrosu, Tulgheș și Jiu. Viața în lagărele de represalii Stoher-Mor și Breesen. Propaganda colonelului trădător Alex. Sturdza în lagăre. Antologie eroică*, Roman, Tipografia Beram-Tatăl, 1925.
14. De Sgardelli Caesar, *A Felvidék Kárpátalja hadtörténete 1914-1918*, Budapest, 1941.
15. De Sgardelli Caesar, *A magyar királyi budapesti 29. honvédgyalogezred és a magyar királyi 29. népfőlkölő gyalogezred hadtörténeti emlékkönyve*, Budapest, 1936.
16. Dernyey György, *A cs. és kir. jász kun 13. huszárezred története 1859-1918*, Budapest, 1941.
17. Deseő Lajos, *Erdélyi ezredek a világháborúban*, Budapest, 1942.
18. Doromby József; Reé László, *A magyar gyalogság. A magyar gyalogos katona története*, Budapest, 1939.
19. Florian Mirela, *Scrisori de pe front*, București, Ed. Martor, 2017.
20. Gombos Zoltán, *Vitézek a világháborúban. Győr, Moson, Pozsony csonkavármegyéek felavatott vitézeinek fegyvertényei*, Győr, 1930.
21. Henriquez Vince, *A cs. és kir. 9. sz. gróf Nádasdy huszárezred története 1904-1918*, Budapest, 1930.

22. Ivás István, *Az utolsó székely határőrök. Katonaságom története (1943-1944)*, Târgu Mureș, Timp Kiadó, 2004.
23. József Főherceg, *A világháború amilyenek én láttam*, IV. kötet, Budapest, 1930.
24. Kelemen Béla, *A cs. és kir. 82. székely gyalogezred története 1883-1919. Vitéz József kir. herceg tábornagy előszavával, a m. kir. Hadilevéltár okmányainak felhasználásával*, Budapest, 1931.
25. Kurtz Géza, Kristófy Géza, *A cs. és kir. Albrecht főherceg 44. gyalogezred és a cs. és kir. 105. gyalogezred története*, Budapest, 1937.
26. Légrády Elek, *A volt magy. kir. pécsi 19. honvéd gyalogezred és alakulatainak története*, Pecs, 1938.
27. Lüttgendorff Kazmér (báró), *Gyergyó felszabadítása 1916 őszén. A cs. és kir. XXI. hadtest felmentő hadműveletei*, in *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények 1934. évfolyam* (35. kötet), Budapest, 1934.
28. Nagybaczoni Vilmos, *A Románia elleni hadjárat*, Fráter és Társa, Könyvnyomdája, Budapest, 1940.
29. Németh Károly, *A volt m. kir. nyitrai 14. honvéd gyalogezred története*, II. kötet, Budapest, 1928.
30. Nemestóthi Szabó Béla; Ollé Vilmos, *A cs. és kir. 12. huszárezred a világháborúban*, Budapest, 1926.
31. Păcățian Teodor, *Jertfele românilor din Ardeal, Banat, Crișana și Maramureș, aduse în războiul mondial din anii 1914-1918*, Sibiu, Editura Asociațiunii, 1923.
32. Radák Lajos (szerk.), *A m. kir. debreceni 2. honvéd huszárezred története 1869-1918*, Budapest, 1939.
33. Réti Bela, *A volt cs. és kir. Lajos Győző főherceg 65. gyalogezred világháborús emlékalbuma*, Miskolc, 1938.
34. Sipos Gyula, *A m. kir. székesfehérvári 17-ik honvéd gyalog -és népfelkelő ezredek története*, Székesfehérvár, 1938.
35. Solth Imre, *Egy tüzértiszt naplója az 1914-1918 évi világháborúból*, Budapest, 1942.
36. Tinódi Varga Sándor, *Budapest volt házi ezredének, a cs. és kir. 32. gyalogezrednek története*, Budapest, 1930.
37. Țimiraș Ioan, *Căpitanul Băgulescu înaintea Consiliului de Război sub Guvernul Marghiloman*, București, Tipografia Lupta, 1921.
38. Alexandru Vasiliu-Tătăruși, *Focul cel mare. Amintiri din Primul Război Mondial 1916-1918*, Iași, Editura Junimea, 1978.
39. Văgăonescu Mihail, *Viața în război. Însemnări zilnice de pe front, 1916-1918*, Baia Mare, Editura Marist, 2018.

## 7. Monografii locale

1. Ciangă Nicolae, *Turismul în Carpații Orientali*. Cluj-Napoca, Presa Universitară Clujeană, 1998.
2. Ilie Cornel Constantin (coord.), *Regimentul 37 Infanterie: amintiri din vremea Marelui Război*, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, 2018.
3. Garda Dezső, *Gyergyószentmiklós története*, II. kötet, Miercurea Ciuc, Status, 2007.
4. Magyari András, *Gyergyóalfalu a történelem sodrában*, Miercurea Ciuc, Pallas-Académia, 1997.
5. Radu Gheorghe, *Istorie și spiritualitate în județul Neamț*, Piatra Neamț, Sensul, 2003.

## **8. Presă contemporană**

1. *Adevărul*, București, anul XXIX, 17 august 1916 – 21 octombrie 1916.
2. *Csiki Lapok*, Miercurea Ciuc, anul XXIX, 1917, anul XXX, 1918.
3. *Ellenzék*, Cluj-Napoca, anul XXXVII, august – decembrie 1916.
4. *Foaia poporului român*, Budapesta, anul V, nr. 262, 16 decembrie 1916.
5. *Friss Újság*, Budapesta, 24 noiembrie 1918.
6. *Gazeta Oficială*, nr. 15, Sibiu, 23 februarie (8 martie) 1919, Publicată de Consiliul Dirigent al Transilvaniei, Banatului și Ținuturilor Românești din Ungaria.
7. *Gazeta Transilvaniei*, Brașov, anul LXXXIX (1916), LXXXX (1917).
8. *Gyergyó*, anul XVII, nr. 8, 2 decembrie 1917.
9. *Illustrierte Zeitung*, nr. 3851 (1917), p. 540 – „Erstürmung des Arsuri-Berges im Tulgheș-Pass”.
10. *Magyarország*, Budapesta, anul XXIII, 15, 17, 19, 21 decembrie 1919 – „Jurnalul slt. Ghinea (Rg. 24 Art.)”.
11. *Monitorul Oficial*, anul CXIII, nr. 8 din 11 ianuarie 1945.
12. *Székely Napló*, Târgu-Mureș, iulie-decembrie 1916, ianuarie-decembrie 1917.
13. *Székely Nép*, Sfântu Gheorghe, anul XXXVI, 16 noiembrie 1918.
14. *Universul*, București, anul XXXIV, august-noiembrie 1916.

## **9. Ziare de regiment**

1. *66-os Tábori Újság*, 1917.
2. *Die Sappe*, 8 Bay. Res. Division, Bay. Res. Inf. Rgt. 19, nr. 20, aprilie 1917.
3. *Hatvanhotos Tábori Újság*, II. évf, 15 iunie 1918.
4. *Ludwig baka: a cs. és kir. 65. gy. ezr. tábori újsága*, 1917-1918.

## **10. Lucrări speciale și articole**

1. \*\*\* *Anuarul ofițerilor și drapelelor Armatei Române cărora li s-au conferit ordinul „Mihai Viteazul”*, Atelierele grafice Soccec & Co, București, 1922.
2. \*\*\* *Frontul românesc 1916-1917. Culegere de documente*, București, Ed. Militară, 1983.
3. \*\*\* *Războiul dintre România și grupul Puterilor Centrale. Comunicatele oficiale române, germane, austro-ungare, bulgare și turcești*, București, Editura I. Brănișteanu, 1916.
4. Bogoșel Constantin, „Elite militare în luptele de pe Valea Mureșului Superior (1916 – 1918)”, *Sangidava*, nr. 6 (XII) Serie Nouă, Tg. Mureș, Editura NICO, 2018, pp. 163-178.
5. Cârja Ion; Cârja Cecilia, „Marele Război și redimensionarea loialităților”, *Revista Bistriței*, XXXII/2018, pp. 225-231.
6. Chiriță Mihai (coord.), *Ghidul Arhivelor Militare Române*, Editura Centrului Tehnic-Editorial al Armatei, București, 2010.
7. Dobrea Doinița, „Subcetate de Mureș: Mărturii despre Primul Război Mondial”, *Sangidava*, nr. 5 (XI) Serie Nouă, Tg. Mureș, Editura NICO, 2017, pp. 142-157.
8. Fabris Fabio; Marchi Emanuele; Tomazzi Davide, *An allen fronten – Su tutti i fronti. Edizione illustrata*, Ed. Saisera, 2017.
9. Fabris Fabio; Marchi Emanuele; Tomazzi Davide, *An allen fronten – Su tutti i fronti, Edizione illustrata*, vol. 2, Ed. Saisera, 2019.
10. Fudulul Cătălin, „Monumente și opere comemorative de război din Toplița”, *Sangidava*, nr. 1, Tg. Mureș, Editura Ardealul, 2007 pp. 256-261.
11. Garda Dezső, „A székelyek és 1918. december 1.”, *Acta Historica Hungarica Turiciensia*, 34. évf., 2. szám, 2019, pp.106-147.
12. Garda Dezső, „Az 1916. augusztus 27-i román katonai támadás és Gyergyó”, *Szekelyföld. Kulturális folyóirat*, Miercurea Ciuc, 2016. augusztus, pp. 41-65.
13. Garda Dezső, „Magyar forradalmi megmozdulások és a román katonai-politikai hatalomátvételhez vezető események 100 évvel ezelőtt Gyergyószentmiklóson”, *Szekelyföld. Kulturális folyóirat*, 22. évf. 11. szám, 2018, pp. 141-172.
14. Gerő András, „Három az egyben: hősi halott, áldozat, felelős”, *Balog András 70 éves. ELTE, Új- és Jelenkori Egyetemes Történeti Tanszék*, Budapest, 2014, pp. 177-194.
15. Hermann Attila, *Az Osztrák-Magyar Monarchia elit katonáinak jelvényei a Nagy Háborúban*, Népművelők Hajdú-Bihar Megyei Egyesülete, 2019.
16. Hermann Attila; Szanyi Miklós, *A magyar Szent Korona országaiból sorozott gyaloghadosztályok, ezredek és zászlóaljok jelvényei a Nagy Háborúban*, Nemzeti Művelődési Intézet, 2015.
17. König Carol, „Armamentul de foc portativ din dotarea armatei române în timpul participării României la Primul Război Mondial (1916 – 1919)”, *Revista muzeelor*, 2004, pp. 34-47.

18. Lazăr Ioachim; Rudeanu Ioan Octavian, „Ultimele zile de neutralitate, primele săptămâni ale Primului Război Mondial, descris în memoriile sublocotenentului Ghinea din Regimentul 24 Artilerie al Armatei de Nord”, *Revista Bistriței*, XXVII/2013, Bistrița, pp. 213-232.
19. Marc Dorel, „Intrarea armatei române în Toplița anului istoric 1918. După memorialistica lui Dumitru (Emilian) Antal”, *Sangidava*, nr. 6 (XII) Serie Nouă, Tg. Mureș, Editura NICO, 2018, pp. 239-245.
20. Marc Dorel, „Gărzile naționale române din zona Topliței Mureșului Superior (1918 – 1919) – după documente inedite de arhivă”, *Sangidava*, nr. 7 (XIII) Serie Nouă, Tg. Mureș, Editura NICO, 2019, pp. 97-106.
21. Mihály János, „Feljegyzések az 1916. évi román betörésről”, *Szekelyföld. Kulturális folyóirat*, Miercurea Ciuc, 2016. augusztus, pp. 16-40.
22. Nagy József, *A második világháború emlékezete és a szóban elmondott történelem Székelyföldön (1940-1944)*, disertație doctorat, Budapesta, 2018.
23. Nagy Szabolcs, „Az 1916-os erdélyi betörés egyes hatásai a háromszéki nemzetiségi együttélésre”, în *Belvedere Meridionale*, 2017/3, pp. 33-41.
24. Pană Virgil, „Românii din Toplița pe fronturile Primului Război Mondial”, *Sangidava*, nr. 4 (X) Serie Nouă, Tg. Mureș, Editura NICO, 2016, pp. 272-295.
25. Pataky Iván, „Légi háború Észak-Erdély felett 1944-ben”, *Acta Siculica*, 1997, pp. 299-312.
26. Ploșnea Nicoleta, „Dumitru (Emilian) Antal. Un adevărat sol și organizator al sfaturilor și gărzilor naționale din zona Mureșului Superior”, *Augustia*, nr. 16, 2016, pp. 167-180.
27. Ravasz István, „Székelyföldi harci események, 1944 augusztus vége - szeptember közepe”, *Acta Siculica*, 1996, pp. 339-348.
28. Ravasz István, „Harcok Erdély középső részén és a Székelyföldön 1944”, *Acta Siculica*, 1997, pp. 313-344.
29. Roșca Radu Traian, „Armata austro-ungară și propaganda împotriva României în perioada Primului Război Mondial”, *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu”*, Seria Historica – Supliment, nr. 1/2022, an LXI, pp. 234-247.
30. Rus Dorin Ioan; Szabó Etelka; Szabó Arthur, „Lista soldaților din R 22 Târgu Mureș decorați după bătălia de la Asiago”, în *Acta Musei Porolissensis*, XXVII, 2005, Zalău, pp. 377-396.
31. Suba János, „Erdély határvédelme 1940-1944”, *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*, Budapesta, 2001, pp. 585-620.
32. Szekeres Lukács Sándor, „A sóvidéki lázadás 1919 tavaszán (1919. márc. 29. – április 6.)”, *Szekelyföld. Kulturális folyóirat*, Miercurea Ciuc, 2009. október., pp. 87-104.
33. Șerban Ioan, „Românii în armata austro-ungară în anii Primului Război Mondial”, *Universitatis Apulensis*, nr. II-III, 1998-1999, pp. 201-208.

34. Todero Roberto, *Kappenabzeichen. Distintivi di berretto austroungarici. Piccoli oggetti d'arte e di racconto della grande guerra*, Ed. Gaspari Editore, Udine, 2003.

35. Truță Florina, „Repere geografice, istorice și demografice a zonei Toplița”, *Sangidava*, nr. 1, Tg. Mureș, Editura Ardealul, 2007, pp. 251-255.

## 11. Lucrări generale

1. \*\*\**Armata Austro-Ungară. 1914*. Ministerul de Război, Marele Stat Major, București, Institutul de Arte Grafice Carol Golb, 1914.

2. \*\*\* *Istoria militară a poporului român*, vol. V, Ed. Militară, București, 1988.

3. \*\*\* *România în Războiul Mondial 1916 – 1919*, vol. I, capitolele I – VIII, Ministerul Apărării Naționale, Marele Stat Major, Serviciul Istoric, București, Monitorul Oficial și Imprimeriile Statului, Imprimeria Națională, 1934.

4. \*\*\* *România în Războiul Mondial 1916 – 1919*, vol. III, Ministerul Apărării Naționale, Marele Stat Major, Serviciul Istoric, Monitorul Oficial și Imprimeriile Statului, Imprimeria Națională, București, 1940.

5. \*\*\**România în Războiul Mondial*, vol. I, Documente – Anexe, București, 1934.

6. Barrett B. Michael, *Preludiu la Blitzkrieg. Campania austro-germană în România – 1916*, București, Editura Militară, 2016.

7. Dabija Alexandru, *Armata română în Războiul Mondial 1916-1918*, vol. II, București, Ed. I. G. Hertz, 1937.

8. Ioanițiu Alexandru, *Războiul României 1916 – 1918*, vol. I, București, Tipografia Geniului, 1928.

9. Kirițescu Constantin, *Istoria războiului pentru întregirea României 1916-1919*, vol. I, București, Ed. Științifică și Enciclopedică, 1989.

10. Kosta István, *A Nagy Háború Erdélyben, 1916. augusztus – 1917. január*, Miercurea Ciuc, 2020.

11. Klatt Paul, *Die 3. Gebirgs-Division 1939-1945*, Bad Neuheim, Verlag Hans-Henning Podzun, 1958.

12. Maior Liviu, *Românii în armata habsburgică. Soldați și ofițeri uitați*, București, Ed. Enciclopedică, 2004.

13. Maior Liviu, *Habsburgi și români. De la loialitatea dinastică la identitate națională*, București, Ed. Enciclopedică, 2006.

14. Peregudin Alexandr Ivanovici, *Radvedciki v zasade*, Moscova, Voennoe izdatelstvo, 1986.

15. Scherzer Veit, *46. Infanterie-Division. Krim – Kaukasus – Kuban – Brüchenkopf – Isjum – Jassy*, Jena, Scherzers-Militaer-Verlag, 2009.

16. Schönherr Klaus, *Luptele Wehrmachtului în România, 1944*, București, Editura Militară, 2004.

17. Stanca Sebastian, *Contribuția preoției române din Ardeal la războiul pentru întregirea neamului, 1916-1919*, Cluj, 1925.

17. Torrey E. Glen, *România în Primul Război Mondial*, București, Ed. Meteor Publishing, 2014.

18. Zaitsev Alexey Nikolaevici, *Na ostrie krasnyh strel*, Moscova, Voennoe izdatelstvo, 1988.

## 12. Articole din presă și publicații online

1. Adevărul.ro. *Morminte cu rămășițe austro-ungare la Dămuc* [online]. [citat 5 mai 2022] Disponibil la: [https://adevarul.ro/stiri-locale/piatra-neamt/neamt-morminte-cu-ramasite-austro-ungare-la-damuc-675189.html#google\\_vignette](https://adevarul.ro/stiri-locale/piatra-neamt/neamt-morminte-cu-ramasite-austro-ungare-la-damuc-675189.html#google_vignette).

2. Academia.edu: BOLBA, Răzvan, *Istoricul și descrierea grenadei „Savopol”* [online]. [accesat 3 ianuarie 2024]. Disponibil la: [https://www.academia.edu/37376750/Istoricul\\_și\\_descrierea\\_grenadei\\_Savopol](https://www.academia.edu/37376750/Istoricul_și_descrierea_grenadei_Savopol).

3. Academia.edu: NAGY Szabolcs, *A székelyudvarhelyi 82. gyalogezred az összeoltság alatt*, [online]. [accesat 17 iunie 2024]. Disponibil la: [https://www.academia.edu/30312857/Vasszékelyek\\_A\\_székelyudvarhelyi\\_82\\_gyalogezred\\_az\\_összeoltság\\_alatt](https://www.academia.edu/30312857/Vasszékelyek_A_székelyudvarhelyi_82_gyalogezred_az_összeoltság_alatt).

4. All That's Interesting: Matthaues Hetzenauer. [online]. [accesat 27 septembrie 2023] Disponibil la: <https://allthatsinteresting.com/matthaues-hetzenauer>.

5. Anno–Österreichische Nationalbibliothek: <https://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno?aid=vll>

6. ArchivInformationsSystemÖsterreich: *Fotografie Harlagia* [online]. [accesat 22 octombrie 2024]. Disponibil la: <https://www.archivinformationssystem.at/detail.aspx?ID=2015184>.

7. BABUCS Zoltán, *Székely határőrök a második világháborúban* [online]. Disponibil la: <https://itthon.transindex.ro/?cikk=18905> [accesat 15 iunie 2024].

8. BUCZKÓ József, *Székely menekültek Hajdúnánáson, 1916-1918* [online]. [accesat 18 ianuarie 2023]. Disponibil la: [http://www.nanaskonyvtar.hu/downloads/kiadvanyaink/Szekely\\_menekultek\\_1916-1918.pdf](http://www.nanaskonyvtar.hu/downloads/kiadvanyaink/Szekely_menekultek_1916-1918.pdf).

9. Cavallerie.at: *Memoriile lui Alfred Müller* [online]. [accesat 14 iunie 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://www.cavallerie.at/müller-alfred-und-georg/>.

10. Czirják Károly: *Dr. Urmánczy Nándor. Élete és munkásságáról röviden*. Sursa: <https://madarasszilard.wordpress.com/2008/07/04/czirjak-karoly-dr-urmanczy-nandor-elete-es-munkassagarol-roviden/>, accesat 23 martie 2023.

11. De-academic: *Pierderi ale Div. 10 Inf. bav.* [online]. [accesat 24 ianuarie 2024]. Disponibil la: <https://de-academic.com/dic.nsf/dewiki/1827#Komandeure>.

12. Denkmalprojekt: *Pierderi ale armatei germane în luptele din sectorul Bilbor – Tulgheș*, [online]. [accesat 30 mai 2023]. Disponibil la: [http://denkmalprojekt.org/2021/alzgerm\\_stadt-neuoetting\\_lkaltoetting\\_wk1\\_wk2\\_by.html](http://denkmalprojekt.org/2021/alzgerm_stadt-neuoetting_lkaltoetting_wk1_wk2_by.html)

13. ElektronikusPeriodikaArchivum: *Colecția ziarului de front Ludvig Baka* [online]. [accesat 22 octombrie 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://epa.oszk.hu/html/vgi/kardexlap.phtml?aktev=1918&id=2656>.
14. Encyclopedia Britannica: *Pierderile armatei austro-ungare pe parcursul războiului* [online]. [accesat la 2 mai 2024]. Disponibil la: <https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-I/Killed-wounded-and-missing>.
15. Erdély Krónika: MURADIN Kristóf János, *A kollektiv emlékezet peremén. Magyar civilek szovjet fogságba hurcolása Erdélyben, 1944-1945-ben*. Erdélyi Krónika, 18.10.2020, [online]. [accesat 17 iunie 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://www.erdely.ma/a-kollektiv-emlekezet-peremen-magyar-civilek-szovjet-fogsagba-hurcolasa-erdelyben,1944%E2%80%931945-ben>.
16. Erdély Krónika: PATAKI Szabolcs, *Erdély megszállása 1916-ban* [online]. [accesat 15 iunie 2024]. Disponibil la: <https://erdelyikronika.net/2018/04/21/erdelyi-megszallasa-1916-ban/>.
17. *Evidența nominală a morților de război români (1877-1945)*, [online]. [accesat 20 iunie 2024]. Disponibil la: [https://www.mapn.ro/eroi/eroi\\_de\\_razboi\\_1877\\_1945.pdf](https://www.mapn.ro/eroi/eroi_de_razboi_1877_1945.pdf).
18. Germandocsinrussia: Documente ale armatei germane, referitoare la luptele din septembrie-octombrie 1944. [online]. [accesat 22 martie 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://germandocsinrussia.org>.
19. Grwar.ru: *Informații referitoare la participarea unităților Corpului 36 rus la luptele de pe Frontul românesc* [online]. [accesat 27 iunie 2023] Disponibil la: <https://grwar.ru>.
20. Hungaricana: *A Magyar Szent Korona országainak 1910. évi népszámlálása*, Budapest, 1912 [online]. [accesat 22 ianuarie 2021]. Disponibil la: [https://library.hungaricana.hu/hu/view/NEDA\\_1910\\_01/?pg=0&layout=s](https://library.hungaricana.hu/hu/view/NEDA_1910_01/?pg=0&layout=s).
21. Huszarmuzeum: Takács Zoltán Bálint, *Jelvényben él az ezred* [online]. [accesat 22 iulie 2022]. disponibil la: <https://huszarmuzeum.hu/jelvenyben-el-az-ezred-2020-02-18>.
22. IVH – Katonahőseink: *Pierderile armatei austro-ungare pe parcursul Primului Război Mondial*. [online]. [accesat 22 ianuarie 2023] Disponibil la: <https://ivh-katonahoseink.militaria.hu/serch#>.
23. KISS Gábor, *Népfelkelők szolgálatban* [online]. [accesat 13 martie 2024]. Disponibil la: [https://nagyhaboru.blog.hu/2023/01/12/nepfelkelok\\_szolgalatban](https://nagyhaboru.blog.hu/2023/01/12/nepfelkelok_szolgalatban).
24. Marosheviz.info: *Cimitirul militar Zencani* [online]. [accesat 4 iunie 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://www.marosheviz.info/kozelet/zsakhegyi-katonai-temeto-avatasa.html>.
25. M-Kummer: *Detașamentul Sander*, [online]. [accesat 22 iulie 2022]. Disponibil la: <https://m-kummer.de/wk1.html>.
26. MEK-Magyar Elektronikus Könyvtár:<https://mek.oszk.hu/16400/16458/16458.pdf>.
27. Miklós Tamás, „Slovák nemetiségű katonák harctéri magatartása a háború végén”, *Nagy Háború*, 2015. szeptember 23. Apud: Völgyesi Zoltán, „A Monarchia végzetes háborúja és a nemzetiséget”, *A compiégné-i vagon utasai* (Európa: 1918-2018),

[online]. [accesat 22 ianuarie 2022].  
[https://epa.oszk.hu/00700/00713/00323/pdf/EPA00713\\_tiszataj\\_2018\\_011\\_048-062.pdf](https://epa.oszk.hu/00700/00713/00323/pdf/EPA00713_tiszataj_2018_011_048-062.pdf).

28. MTDAMagyarTörténetiDokumentumok, BOZÓ Pál, *A m. kir. 306. honvéd gyalogezred vázlatos története* [online]. [accesat 10 iunie 2022]. Disponibil la: [https://mtda.hu/ADATTAR/doktar/b\\_dok/bozo\\_pal\\_a\\_m\\_kir\\_306\\_honved\\_gyalogezred.pdf](https://mtda.hu/ADATTAR/doktar/b_dok/bozo_pal_a_m_kir_306_honved_gyalogezred.pdf).

29. Muvelodes.ro: LÁNG Melinda, *Szépapám rossz időben, rossz helyen... Az 1916-os gyergyószárhegyi tragédia*. [online]. [accesat 23 ianuarie 2023]. Disponibil la: <http://www.muvelodes.ro/index.php/Cikk?id=1178>.

30. NagyHáborBlog: NAGY József, *Az első világháború hadieseményei Gyergyó vidékén* [online]. [accesat 07 februarie 2024]. Disponibil la: [https://nagyhaboru.blog.hu/2016/10/12/az\\_elso\\_vilaghaboru\\_hadiesemenyei\\_gyergyo\\_videken\\_4\\_2\\_resz](https://nagyhaboru.blog.hu/2016/10/12/az_elso_vilaghaboru_hadiesemenyei_gyergyo_videken_4_2_resz).

31. NagyHáborBlog: *Jurnalul lui Gyula Vágovits* [online]. [accesat 07 martie 2020]. Disponibil la [https://nagyhaboru.blog.hu/2016/03/21/vagovits\\_gyula\\_haracteri\\_visszaemlekezese](https://nagyhaboru.blog.hu/2016/03/21/vagovits_gyula_haracteri_visszaemlekezese)

32. NanasKönyvtár: BUCZKÓ József, *Székely menekültek Hajdúnánáson, 1916-1918* [online]. [accesat 18 ianuarie 2023]. Disponibil la: [http://www.nanaskonyvtar.hu/downloads/kiadvanyaink/Szekely\\_menekultek\\_1916-1918.pdf](http://www.nanaskonyvtar.hu/downloads/kiadvanyaink/Szekely_menekultek_1916-1918.pdf).

33. Novosty Gornogo Altay. *Manzyrov Policar Vasilievici* [online]. 7 septembrie 2018. Disponibil la: <https://www.moypolk.ru/soldier/manzyrov-policep-vasilievich> [accesat 12 februarie 2024].

34. Pamyat Naroda: *Informații referitoare la ofensiva A. 40 sovietice în sectorul Tulgheș-Bicaz*. [online]. [accesat 22 august 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://pamyat-naroda.ru>.

35. RIA 1914: *Informații referitoare la participarea unităților Corpului 36 rus la luptele de pe Frontul românesc* [online]. [accesat 24 iunie 2023] Disponibil la: <https://www.ria1914.info/index.php?title=97>.

36. RÓNAFÖLDI Zoltán, *Páncélvonataink. A kezdetektől a Tanácsköztársaságig*, I. kötet, 2016. [online]. [accesat 29 iulie 2021]. Disponibil la: <https://mek.oszk.hu/16400/16458/16458.pdf>.

37. Stahlgewater: *Ziarul Die Presse, 14 noiembrie 1916, despre luptele de la Bătărașul Arsurilor* [online]. [accesat 21 mai 2023] Disponibil la: [http://stahlgewater.com/16\\_11\\_13.htm](http://stahlgewater.com/16_11_13.htm).

38. SCHMIDT Jeremias, *Berichte von Verbrüderung, Rassismus und Menschenjagen: Wie bayerische Soldaten die Ostfront im Ersten Weltkrieg erlebten. Süddeutsche Zeitung* [online]. [accesat 29 iunie 2024]. Disponibil la: <http://sueddeutsche.de/politik/ostfront-im-ersten-und-ein-bischen-freiden-1.2711586>.

39. Takács Zoltán Bálint, *Jelvényben él az ezred!* [online]. [accesat 22 iulie 2025.] <https://huszarmuzeum.hu/jelvenyben-el-az-ezred-2020-02-18>.

40. Ziarul Națiunea: *Activitatea reghinianului Florea Bogdan în serviciul de informații al armatei române* [online]. [accesat 05 ianuarie 2023]. Disponibil la:

<https://ziarulnatiunea.ro/2012/11/30/activitatea-reghineanului-florea-bogdan-in-serviciul-de-informatii-al-armatei-regale-romane-1916-1918/>

41. 314th.org-Nafziger Collection of Orders of Battle: *Austrian Army Russo-Romanian Theatre*, 23 iulie 1917, [online]. [accesat 22 august 2025]. <https://www.314th.org/Nafziger-Collection-of-Orders-of-Battle/917AGAA.pdf>.

#### **14. Multimedia și suport digital**

1. Youtube: *Kereszthegy*, documentar [online]. [citat 22 mai 2023]. Disponibil la: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JmVb2a6UM9A>.

2. Google Maps: Harta online.

3. Hungaricana: *Harta cu situația Div. 72 între Tulgheș și Bicz (A 72. Hadosztály helyzete Gyergyótölgyes és Gyergyóbékás között)* [online]. [accesat 21 iunie 2023]. <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/en/HTITerkeptar/30809/view/?bbox=6220%2C5311%2C17080%2C-407>.

4. Hungaricana: *Harta cu situația detaliată a A. 1 au-ung. între Drăgoiasa și Poiana Sărată (Osztrák-magyar 1. hadsereg részletes helyzete Dragoiasa – Sósmező között)* [online]. <https://hungaricana.hu/en/HTITerkeptar/30835/view/?pg=0&bbox=9707%2C7114%2C11822%2C1182%2C-5903>.

5. Hungaricana: *Harta cu situația Div. 1 Cav. între Tulgheș și Ditrău (Az 1. lovas hadosztály helyzete Gyergyótölgyes-Gyergyóditró között)* [online]. [accesat 27 octombrie 2023]. <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/en/HTITerkeptar/30996/view/?bbox=4642%2C9616%2C17079%2C191>.